

BRITISH DEVISE  
CHEAP FUEL AND  
POWER PROCESS

Coal Distillation, It Is  
Claimed, Will Help Work-  
ers and Manufacturers

SEWAGE IN LONDON  
MADE TO YIELD OIL

Figures Show Possibility of  
Big Cut in Gas Prices, as  
Well as Other Gains

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Feb. 11.—A victory in the  
hard-fought effort to discover an  
economically feasible method of utiliz-  
ing Great Britain's coal resources  
has been won, if the results can be  
used for the new process known as "L. &  
N." are substantiated. More coal will  
be mined for producing oil by the new  
process; smokeless fuel will be  
available for household purposes,  
steamships, locomotives and fac-  
tories; gas for town purposes will  
be produced at considerably lower  
prices, thereby increasing the de-  
mand; electrical energy will be gen-  
erated from coal, at a figure which  
will compare favorably with water  
power, and there will be more em-  
ployment due to manufacture and  
the working of the new distillation  
plants.

Interviewed by a representative of  
The Christian Science Monitor to-  
day, the inventors Bryan Laing and  
Harold Nielsen explained that the  
process is low temperature distilla-  
tion—not carbonization—of coal. In  
addition to the claims enumerated  
it has been proved possible to ex-  
tract 18 to 20 gallons of oil per dry  
ton of ordinary sewage, so that in  
London alone many million gallons  
of animal and vegetable oil annually  
could be recovered from sewage  
which now actually costs the city  
5s. a ton for disposal.

Process Described  
The solid residue, containing 3 1/2  
to 4 per cent calcium phosphate,  
would form the basis of fertilizer  
manufacture. From a ton of average  
coal can be obtained 5500 cubic feet  
of gas, 12 cwt. of smokeless fuel,  
and 18 gallons of oil. From the last-  
named, 13 gallons of oil, 1.5 gallons  
of spirit, 1.9 gallons of burning oil,  
3.1 gallons of lubricating oil, 5.3 gal-  
lons of phenols and cresols; 3 pounds  
of paraffin wax, and 25 pounds of  
pitch and coke. Higher yields would  
be obtainable from the best coal, but  
it is proposed to apply the process  
to small coal and the lower grades,  
which hitherto it has been impos-  
sible to turn to commercial account.

Describing the process to the  
Monitor representative, Mr. Laing  
said that a slowly rotating inclined  
retort is used in which raw car-  
bonaceous material (for instance  
coal or sewage) is continuously fed  
into retorts at the top end, travel-  
ling slowly downward toward an  
automatically controlled exit at the  
bottom, where the material is dis-  
charged to form the oil, the solid  
allowing the residue to be discharged  
after cooling to the outside air. A  
hot distilling medium enters the  
lower end and travels in an opposite  
direction to that in which the solid  
with the material being treated,  
which is gradually and evenly heated  
up to the proper temperature. The  
distilling medium finally escapes,  
carrying the permanent gases and  
condensable matters evolved from  
the carbonaceous material.

Smokeless Briquette  
Heat is thus applied inside the re-  
tort, instead of outside, as in most  
systems of treating coal by the low  
temperature process.

In connection with the "L. & N."  
process, a smokeless uniform bri-  
quette has been evolved, which is  
now being successfully manufac-  
tured at the Silstone collieries in  
Yorkshire. Unlike the ordinary bri-  
quette, this has no pitch-binder, and  
therefore, is really smokeless. Pow-  
dered fuel also is manufactured from  
the coal by the same process, and  
can be stored in silos any length of  
time without fear of spontaneous  
combustion, and, as little oxidation  
takes place, it can be shipped in  
tank wagons and pumped and  
handled like liquid fuel.

Compared with fuel oil at \$4  
powdered fuel valued at \$1 will  
generate the same quantity of steam.  
The propulsion of ships with  
powdered fuel may sound strange,  
said Mr. Nielsen, but today's im-  
probability of procuring oil is an  
established fact. The benefits of  
efficient coal distillation and the  
efficient use of all products obtained  
open out better prospects for the  
British steel industry, for the fuel  
cost is far the largest item in the  
cost of manufacture and Mr. Nielsen  
laid stress on the fact that a saving  
of 10 to 15 per cent in fuel consumed  
is effected by the "L. & N." distilla-  
tion process.

Thus cheap fuel and the credit  
taken for recovered oil by distilla-  
tion will enable the British steel  
manufacturer again to compete in  
the open market without cutting  
wages.

The Monitor's representative was  
allowed to study the figures and a  
letter substantiating the above  
claims, and orders have already been  
negotiated for 100,000 tons, pending  
the findings of the coal commission.  
A plant erected for the treating of  
100 tons of coal daily is now in op-  
eration in Yorkshire. Compared with  
the present price of gas, 3d per therm  
on the spot, distillation will allow  
transmission for 75 miles radius,  
including all costs, at 1 1/2d. per  
therm.

Bearing on the claim that the new  
process will enable coal to compete  
with water power for the produc-  
tion of electricity the inventors state  
that electrical energy from slack fuel  
at 8s. a ton will give a 5 per cent  
load factor of energy at a cost of  
one-twentieth of a penny after cred-  
iting the byproducts.

Hotel Brewers Built  
Urges Law Obedience

Special Correspondence  
Dallas, Tex., Jan. 25

THE Adolphus Hotel, built by  
the Busch interests, noted be-  
fore the passage of the prohibition  
law as among the largest brewers  
in the world, is urging its guests to  
help enforce the Eighteenth  
Amendment. The following re-  
quest, printed on a white card, is  
placed at the plates in the dining  
room:

"The head of the federal prohibi-  
tion enforcement for this dis-  
trict, a few days ago, addressed the  
hotel men of Dallas and warned  
them that if they permit one drink  
of liquor the doors of the hotel  
will be promptly locked. His  
earnestness could not be misunder-  
stood. Will you help us protect  
this \$6,000,000 investment by re-  
fraining from drinking? Thank  
you."

Spain Urged to  
Establish New  
Air Services

Madrid Rejoices at the  
Successful Flight of  
Commander Franco

By Special Cable

MADRID, Feb. 11.—Spaniards have  
followed with keen interest the flight  
of the hydroplane, the Ne Plus Ultra,  
to Buenos Aires. It is certainly many  
years since the people followed a  
national event so closely and with  
such enthusiasm. It is true that the  
press, being at present under a ban  
of censorship regarding a subject  
which now attracts in normal times  
is taking full advantage of the  
picturesque details which have been  
transmitted by wireless all along the  
route.

Commander Franco, one of three  
brave and brilliant military rec-  
ords, was popularly known in the  
past as a brother of the commander  
of the Foreign Legion. In the future,  
the position will be reversed.

At a large meeting in Seville, the  
Infante, Don Alfonso, made a speech  
calling on Spaniards to emulate  
Commander Franco and his com-  
rades in their methods and their per-  
severance, stating that he had lived  
with Commander Franco in Morocco,  
where he was known as an aviator  
who applied himself most closely to  
his duty than any other. The  
Infante urged his countrymen to  
establish communication with South  
America by Zeppelins, with Seville as  
the base.

The King took the initiative in  
this project a year ago, and it  
possibly may pass from the realm  
of theory into a working enterprise  
when the Spanish-American exhibi-  
tion is opened next year. It is pro-  
posed to establish two weekly voy-  
ages in each direction, and the air-  
line which is to be built under Ger-  
man direction and supervision will  
carry 40 passengers.

## McLANE BILL POSTPONED

The Committee on State Admin-  
istration today postponed for one  
week the petition of Senator Walter  
E. McLane of Fall River for action  
on the McLane bill, which would  
bring the heads of departments  
of the Commonwealth. This act,  
which is said to have been aimed  
particularly at all department heads,  
except the commissioner on the  
necessity of life, was considered a  
supplement to another of the sen-  
ator's acts that affected solely the  
latter.

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1926

Local

Democrats Try Filibuster Plan..... 4B

End to Honor System Urged..... 4B

Large Exhibit of Lincolniana..... 4B

State Tax Equalization Advocated..... 4B

Seaside Police Followed by Fire..... 4B

Improved Tons Found at Fair..... 4B

Public Forest Area Growing..... 4B

State Tax Equalization Advocated..... 4B

General

Lansing's Golden Rule Post Office..... 4B

Senate Gives Mussolini Great Ovation..... 4B

British Devises Cheap Fuel Process..... 4B

Spanish Follow Franco's Flight..... 4B

Keenly..... 4B

Sobriety Gains Among Workers..... 4B

Oppose Change in Volstead Law..... 4B

Reich to Have Lower Taxes..... 4B

Turkish Fact Opposed..... 4B

World News in Brief..... 4B

Better Picture Opinions Differ..... 4B

Alaska Reckons on the Stranger..... 4B

London Assists Older Student..... 4B

Gypsies Attend a Real School..... 4B

Financial

Irregular Trade in Stocks..... 13

New York and Boston Stocks..... 13

New York Curb..... 13

New River Company Prospering..... 13

in the Ship Lane..... 13

Canada Faces Period of Prosperity..... 13

Oil Mergers Started in 1925..... 13

Sports

Class B Squash Team Wins..... 12

Western Hockey League..... 12

Western Conference Basketball..... 12

National Challenge Football..... 12

Features

Laugh and the World Laughs With..... 2

You They Are Saying..... 2

Michigan Telephone News..... 2

Spotlight..... 2

Sunset Stories..... 2

The Wary of Snobs, Our Dog..... 2

Radio..... 2

Architecture, Art, Music..... 2

The "Her of all the ages"..... 2

Your Young Folks Page..... 2

Project..... 2

Readers..... 2

Discussions..... 2

Editorials..... 2

Letters to the Editor..... 2

Scotty of Knightbridge..... 2

The Week in Rome..... 2

GERMAN ENTRY  
IS NOT SEEN AS  
START OF IDYLL

France Sees It Rather as  
Opening of Period of  
Controversy

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Germany's de-  
mand for admission into the League  
of Nations synchronizing with the  
Italo-German dispute regarding the  
Tyrol which was recovered from  
Austria has awakened considerable  
comment of an unexpected character.  
A section of the press is stirred by  
what it calls the firm language of  
Benito Mussolini, and regrets that  
France has abandoned that tone.  
Nothing is more amazing than the  
manner in which one flamboyant  
speech can change sentiments, and  
although the incident will quickly  
vanish, leaving no traces, it is im-  
possible to refrain from noting how  
wide-spread is the approval for Signor  
Mussolini.

Dr. Stresemann remarked that  
Signor Mussolini's speech confirmed  
the German decision to enter the  
League of Nations, because the op-  
portunity would be given to raise the  
question of national minorities. This  
is interpreted to mean that not only  
will the question of the Upper Adige  
be brought before the League, but in  
turn every other of Germany's al-  
leged grievances.

## Period of Controversy

It is necessary to understand that  
the German entry is not the begin-  
ning of an idyll, but rather the open-  
ing of a period of controversy. Some  
of those who had pressed for Ger-  
many's inclusion, at the last moment  
have doubts. In Alsace, the auto-  
nist movement is undeniable, and  
after Germany's patronage of Austria  
and the championing of German in-  
habitants in the Tyrol, it is easy to  
conceive of interest in the Alsatian  
agitation. It is too late to translate  
these French apprehensions into ac-  
tion, and certainly Germany's admis-  
sion will not be opposed.

But the French are conscious of  
the consequences. They know that  
Germany will demand a further re-  
duction of the occupying forces in  
the Rhineland, a new status for the  
region of the Saar, a revision of the  
present frontiers in Upper Silesia  
and Danzig, the abolition of army  
control, Austrian union with the  
Reich and better treatment for  
German minorities in the annexed  
territories.

These matters will be discussed on  
a diplomatic terrain, and a possi-  
bility of a recourse to arms has been  
happily eliminated. Yet the various  
agreements and the new peaceful  
mood of Europe cannot imply a ces-  
sation of diplomatic debates. On the  
contrary, Germany's membership in  
the League will revive them.

## Revision of Treaties

Article 19 provides for a revision  
of treaties. Article 80 may permit of  
an Austrian union. Article 8 may be  
interpreted as a reduction of allied  
armaments to Germany's level. Since  
a savage and arbitrary policy has  
been followed, it is excellent that  
it should be waged in the League  
itself.

At any rate, it is certain that from  
the French viewpoint, the step just  
taken is of the greatest magnitude.  
The Locarno agreement will be  
into effect with the German entry.  
Every controversy which has been  
subdued must develop with Ger-  
many's return to complete diplo-  
matic equality with the Allies. This  
is not bad, but good, because the  
controversy agreement between the  
supremacy, and it is infinitely better  
they should take place in the League  
than outside the League as the Mussolini-  
Stresemann duel.

But France naturally wishes to ac-  
quire every support in the League,  
and is urging a permanent seat for  
Poland in spite of some British op-  
position. The need of France being  
strongly represented at the League  
is realized, and the ministerial coun-  
cil has designated Aristide Briand as  
the permanent delegate, replacing  
Leon Bourgeois. Even though Mr.  
Briand could relinquish the Premier-  
ship at an early date, his services  
will be assured in the Geneva dis-  
cussions.

## SLOT MACHINES SEIZED

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 8 (Special  
Correspondence).—Officers of the  
law in Tennessee cities have started  
a campaign against slot machines  
and gambling devices. Every ma-  
chine in Chattanooga has been re-  
moved, according to reports from  
police headquarters there.

Winner of Philadelphia \$10,000 Award  
Will Use Fund to Establish School

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11 (P).—A  
school in which boys may be taught  
the art of ornamental iron work de-  
signing and construction probably  
will be established in this city with  
the \$10,000 which Samuel Yellin,  
erstwhile immigrant boy and now  
one of the best-known artistic iron  
workers in the country, has received  
as the winner of the 1925 award.  
The award, established in 1921 by  
Edward Bok, has heretofore been  
given to men already well known in  
their respective fields of endeavor,  
but this year, in the words of George  
Wharton Pepper, United States Sen-  
ator from Pennsylvania, chairman of  
the board of trustees of the award,  
and who made the presentation, the  
board decided to honor a man "who  
is recognized as a genius by all who  
know him, but is known by far too  
few."

The award is conferred each year  
upon that man or woman living in  
Philadelphia or vicinity who, during  
the preceding year, "shall have per-  
formed or brought to its culmination  
an act, or contributed a service cal-  
culated to advance the best and larg-  
est interests of Philadelphia."  
"For the last 10 years," Mr. Yellin  
said, "I have dreamed of founding  
a school in which boys may learn to  
love and do beautiful things in  
wrought iron, which I love so much.  
Now I can tell such a school will be  
a reality in the very near future."  
He added that details concerning the  
proposed school would be made  
known later.

Outstanding samples of Mr. Yel-  
lin's work in this country, Senator  
Pepper said, include the ornamental  
iron work on the Harkness Memorial  
Building at Yale University, and the  
Federal Reserve Bank and the  
Cunard Building in New York, and  
the 10-ton gates—the largest in the  
country—on the Packard Building in  
this city.

Mr. Yellin was born in Poland 30  
years ago; became an apprentice at  
12, a craftsman at 17, and came to  
this country at the age of 20.

Operators and Miners Confer  
Separately at Philadelphia

Prearranged Meeting Disclaimed, But Groups Are  
at Adjacent Hotels, and Stage Is Ready for  
Resumption of Anthracite Peace Parley

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11 (P).—  
Another serious effort to end the  
long anthracite strike is being made.  
This time the scene is again in Phila-  
delphia where the operators and  
miners broke up their last parley  
on Feb. 2.

The negotiating committee of the  
operators and the sub-scale commit-  
tee of the miners are in Philadelphia,  
but not in direct touch with each  
other. The operators are in the Ritz-  
Carlton Hotel, while the miners are  
in the Bellevue-Stratford across the  
street.

Both sides deny there is anything  
directly pending between them. In  
fact, each gave the same reason for  
assembling here—"legislative mat-  
ters."

## No Meetings Arranged

The negotiating committee of the  
operators with a number of other  
coal company representatives arrived  
yesterday. John L. Lewis, president  
of the Mine Workers' Union, and  
Thomas Kennedy, national secretary-  
treasurer, came in early today and  
later the other four members of the  
miners' committee arrived.

If anything develops toward a set-  
tlement, it is believed it will come  
from the operators' side. The op-  
erators' negotiating committee is in  
constant touch with other coal com-  
pany representatives, but whether the  
present movement will get any-  
where is simply conjecture.

The new basis of settlement is  
decided upon among the coal com-  
panies. It is expected it will be at  
once made known to the miners. The  
union leaders are here to consider

## Italo-German Dispute



Map Shows the Brenner Pass and the Adige District Which Have Been Brought Prominently Before the Public Eye by the Dispute Between Italy and Germany Over the Tyrol Region.

SALARY RISE ASKED  
FOR COURT OFFICERS

Bill Would Add 20 Per Cent  
in Three Counties

The salary of court officers should  
be high enough to obtain men of  
honor and integrity in order to dis-  
pel from the thought of any pub-  
licity seeker the idea that justice can  
be fixed, said John I. Fitzgerald, State  
Representative, of Boston, appearing  
today before the Committee on Pub-  
lic Service to favor the bill of Repre-  
sentative George A. Gilman, State  
Representative, of Boston, which  
would increase by 20 per cent the  
present salary of court officers in the  
counties of Suffolk, Middlesex and  
Worcester. This salary is now \$2480.  
Mr. Fitzgerald maintained that the  
matter to be broad-minded in this mat-  
ter of salary increases, asserting that  
the people who have passed on these  
questions have become narrow.  
James H. Vahney of Boston, de-  
scribing himself as a lawyer and a  
Democrat, maintained that the pro-  
posed salary increase was necessary  
in view of the steady raising of the  
standards and costs of living. The  
dignity and solemnity of the Massa-  
chusetts courts must be preserved,  
said Mr. Vahney.

## By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Signor Musso-  
lini's reply to Dr. Stresemann is  
generally held here to be more mod-  
erate than the first speech, though  
apparently not indicating any change  
of policy toward the Tyrolians. Ital-  
ian threats, however, it is declared  
will not prevent the German people

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Mussolini Gets  
Great Ovation

Anti-German Speech Is Re-  
ceived by Senate With  
Warm Approval

By Wireless

ROME, Feb. 11.—In the course of  
the speech before the Senate made  
by Benito Mussolini, yesterday after-  
noon, on the Italo-German dispute,  
in reply to the statement by Dr. Gus-  
tav Stresemann before the Reichstag,  
the Italian Premier reminded Dr.  
Stresemann of the little liberty en-  
joyed by the ethnological minorities  
in Germany, adding, "Herr Strese-  
mann, strike the beam from your eye  
before seeking to remove the mote  
from the eye of Italy." Signor Musso-  
lini said that for him the lesson of  
the present dispute was that Ger-  
many, once it became a member of  
the League of Nations, intended to  
assume the protection of all the Ger-  
man-speaking peoples, including  
those in the Upper Adige, who be-  
fore the war belonged to Austria.

In conclusion, Signor Mussolini  
declared that his words were not  
threats, but an affirmation of  
dignity and strength. At the end of  
the speech the Premier was greeted  
with great applause. The president  
of the Senate announcing that he  
would insert in the official report of  
the proceedings the warm approval  
expressed by the Senate at the  
Premier's strong affirmations.

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## LAUSANNE PACT OPPOSITION KEEN

Growing Sentiment Against  
Ratification Noted Among  
Religious Leaders

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—There is a strong crystallization of religious opinion throughout the United States against the acceptance by the Senate of the Treaty of Lausanne with Turkey, David Hunter Miller, chairman of the American Committee Opposed to the Lausanne Treaty, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here. Mr. Miller declared he was confident the treaty would not be accepted by the Senate.

Mr. Miller made public reports of new atrocities committed by Turkish authorities along the Iraq frontier. He described them as "a sad commentary on the stories of alleged reform in Turkish administration by the adoption of western codes and western laws." At the same time, he made public the text of a telegram sent by the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman to Claude A. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, and 95 other Senators, in which Dr. Cadman protests against the proposal to resume normal relations with the present Turkish Government.

Stirs Religious Sentiment  
"There is a stirring and an awakening of the religious sentiment of this country against the acceptance of the Treaty of Lausanne with Turkey now before the United States Senate," Mr. Miller told a representative of the Monitor. "I see many signs of this sentiment. Perhaps it will suffice for one notable instance to quote Dr. Cadman's telegram."

"As one acquainted with the ways of the Turk for over a third of a century, I respectfully submit that the Lausanne Treaty reflects upon our national honor and is a repudiation of our obligation to Armenia. It was America from ocean to ocean denounced Turkish atrocities, not as an isolated act, but as a vast infamy culminating in the World War."

"Only a month ago the world was again shocked by the report of an international commission that Kemalist troops had slain women and children . . . and laid waste the homes of defenseless Christians in the region of Mosul. . . ."

"We are bidden to resume normal relations with a government which has done these things. The proposal is un-American and, what is more to the point, it is unchristian. I protest against it."

Ratification Not Likely

"The information which I have from Washington," Mr. Miller continued, "leads to a confident belief that the treaty will not be accepted. It would, indeed, be a strange thing if all the existing safeguards for the unselfish American activities of reli-

## OPPOSE CHANGE IN VOLSTEAD LAW

Episcopal Bishops at Kansas Convention Demand More Rigid Enforcement

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 11 (Special).—The statement of the Rev. James Empringham, national secretary of Protestant Episcopal Temperance So-

## Germany Rebuilding Merchant Fleet

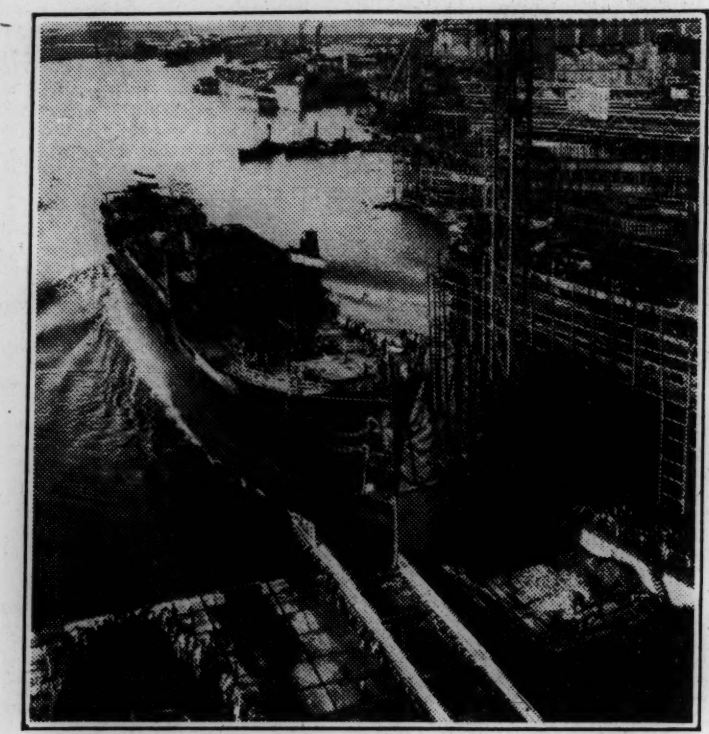


Photo by Ewing Galloway, N. Y.  
Great Shipyards at Bremen Present Scenes of Intense Activity as Germany Strives to Catch Up in Shipping Race. Vessels Are Seen Here in Every Stage of Construction.

## \$3,000,000 BID ON SHIP LINE ADVISED AGAINST

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP).—The Shipping Board has been advised by Elmer E. Crowley, president of the Fleet Corporation to reject the \$3,000,000 bid of the Dollar interests for purchase of the Admiral-Orion line, running from Seattle to the Far East.

Captain Crowley, however, said that the Dollar lines had expressed a desire to negotiate under another bid for purchase of the line and he recommended that he be given authority to take up with Mr. Dollar any new proposition the latter might care to make.

In advance of a meeting of the board to consider the recommendations, it was indicated that the policies urged by Captain Crowley would be adopted.

## COUNT BETHLEN TO RETAIN OFFICE

By Special Cable  
BUDAPEST, Feb. 11.—Count Beth-

len, the Premier, appears by a skillful political maneuver to have recovered from the recent attacks which foreshadowed the Cabinet's resignation. The Monitor correspondent is informed that Count Bethlen succeeded in convincing the Regent, Admiral Horthy, and leaders of both united parties in the government bloc and the opposition that his withdrawal at the moment would compromise the Nation.

The latest Budapest message declares that Count Bethlen will remain Premier at least until the parliamentary and judicial inquiry into the forgeries is ended, and even then it is possible reconstruction, instead of resignation of the Cabinet will follow.

## TRAINLOAD OF ELK LEAVES

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 11 (AP).—Traveling in electric lighted express cars, a trainload of Montana elk today will be started on a trip to Middleboro, Mass., from Moiese, in the Black Foot Indian Reservation. The shipment gathered by the United States biological survey from its bison range is assigned to Percy Jones, president of the Elk Breeding and Grazing Association.

## REICH TO HAVE LOWER TAXES

German Budget Discussed  
by Minister—Dawes Plan  
Strongly Defended

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Discussing this year's budget before the Reichstag, Dr. Peter Reichhold, the new German Minister of Finance, strongly defended the Dawes scheme and promised such reductions of taxes on industry that the Reich's revenue would be decreased by more than 500,000,000 marks this year, and declared that he would endeavor to lower the Reich's expenditure until it coincided with the ability of industry as well as the people to pay taxes.

This year's reparation burden to be paid from the budget amounting to 600,000,000 marks, Dr. Reichhold said. One was not justified, however, he added, in blaming the Dawes agreement for the present economic crisis, but it could not be said what effect the crisis would have on Germany as a reparation debtor. The present crisis, expressing itself in more than 2000 bankruptcies last month, 2,000,000 unemployed receiving full doles on Feb. 1, and about 5,000,000 men and women receiving small doles, or working short hours, had been intensified by the fact that industry had been overtaxed, Dr. Reichhold declared.

He charged that the Reich was spending more money for its administration than could be borne by a nation impoverished by a lost war.

## Milwaukee Bishop Cites Benefits of Prohibition Law

MITCHELL, S. D., Feb. 11 (AP).—Bishop B. F. P. Ivins of Milwaukee does not believe the prohibition law should be amended until it is given a fair trial. He is presiding at the conference of Episcopal clergy of South Dakota, in session here. "I realize," he said, "that the prohibition law has not been a complete success, but I do know that it has cleaned up some of the sorest spots in the large cities of the country. I don't believe modification of the Volstead law will solve the problem, because the class that is agitating for modification at present craves the return of whisky."

Regarding the prohibition law as it affects modern youth, the bishop declared that prohibition was not making the boy and girl of today any different from what they ever were. "I have abundant faith in the modern youth, and, while I know there are lots of things going on that are wrong, I don't feel that the present-day young people are a bit different from those of any other generation."

## Deny Empringham View

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence).—Charlotte ministers of the Episcopal Church have scant sympathy for the Rev. James Empringham in his advocacy of legalized light wines and beers. His position is by no means representative of the church, the Rev. G. Floyd Rogers, rector of St. Peter's, said. The Rev. R. B. Owens, rector of the Church of the Holy Comforter, declared that whatever Mr. Empringham might or might not say was of small consequence—that his information was that the superintendent of the Episcopal Church Temperance Society not only did not represent the church, but did not represent the sentiment in his own society.

## MR. CHASE TO TALK ON "WASTE"

"Channels of Waste" is the subject of a talk to be given by Stuart Chase, author of "The Tragedy of Waste," at a luncheon to be given at the Twentieth Century Club next Thursday by the industrial relations and living costs committees. Boston League of Women Voters, Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life, is to talk on "Living Costs Today."

## What They are saying.

DR. PERCY S. GRANT: "If the 'Tolpe' Protestant youth who to the polls on the issue of dry law modification, the enemies of prohibition would see a sight to terrify them."

AUGUSTUS O. STANLEY: "This Congress will pass more laws in an hour than all the parliaments of Europe will pass in a year."

WILLIAM McADOO: "Aren't we putting the multiplication tables ahead of the Sermon on the Mount?"

HERBERT HOOVER: "We know from an engineering standpoint that it is entirely feasible to make every lake port an ocean port."

CHANDLER ROBBINS: "There should be no distinction between Catholic, native-born nor immigrant, white man or black, but that all, moved by a common impulse, should promote the peace and welfare of their country in the daily interminglings of common life."

C. EVERETT WAGNER: "The success of peace machinery in the last analysis will depend upon the extent to which the spirit of the love of God controls the actions of mankind."

KENNETH B. WELLES: "Before holiness, disaster dies."

## CALIFORNIA CITIES LEAGUE OPPOSES TELEPHONE INCREASE

\$100,000 Pledged by 250 Municipalities to Contest Proposed Higher Rates in the State

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4 (Staff Correspondence).—The extent of the power of state railroad commissions to establish rates to be charged by public utilities and their jurisdiction over such is the question to be invoked by the California League of Municipalities in its efforts to prevent telephone companies in this State from increasing their rates.

Such is the crux of the argument between 250 municipalities associated in the league and the telephone companies, according to William J. Locke, executive secretary of the league. Following its meeting here, attended by representatives from all sections of the State, an executive committee of the league is authorized to send out a detailed report of the league's case.

This report will be considered at a meeting in Fresno Feb. 23. Member cities of the league have pledged \$100,000 with which to contest not only the proposed telephone rate increases in Los Angeles, but in other cities where increases are said to be imminent.

"The California Railroad Commission has already granted the telephone companies substantial increases in Los Angeles and San Diego," said Mr. Locke in an interview. The proposed metered charge there is estimated to be 25 per cent higher than that of New York and 50 per cent higher than Chicago.

"The same conditions were present in Pennsylvania. There, as here, local companies go to the railroad commission and state that they must pay 4 1/2 per cent of gross receipts to the parent company, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, in addition to the requirement by contract of buying all supplies from the holding company."

When cities ask to see the exact terms of these contracts, the rejoinder is that the American Telephone & Telegraph Company is a foreign corporation over which a state railroad commission has no jurisdiction.

ATTORNEY TO RUN FOR MAYOR

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 11 (AP).—Benjamin L. Berman, county attorney of Androscoggin County, was unanimously nominated as candidate for mayor at the Republican caucus last night. Also complete tickets were nominated in all of the wards. The Republicans put no ticket in the field at the municipal election a year ago.

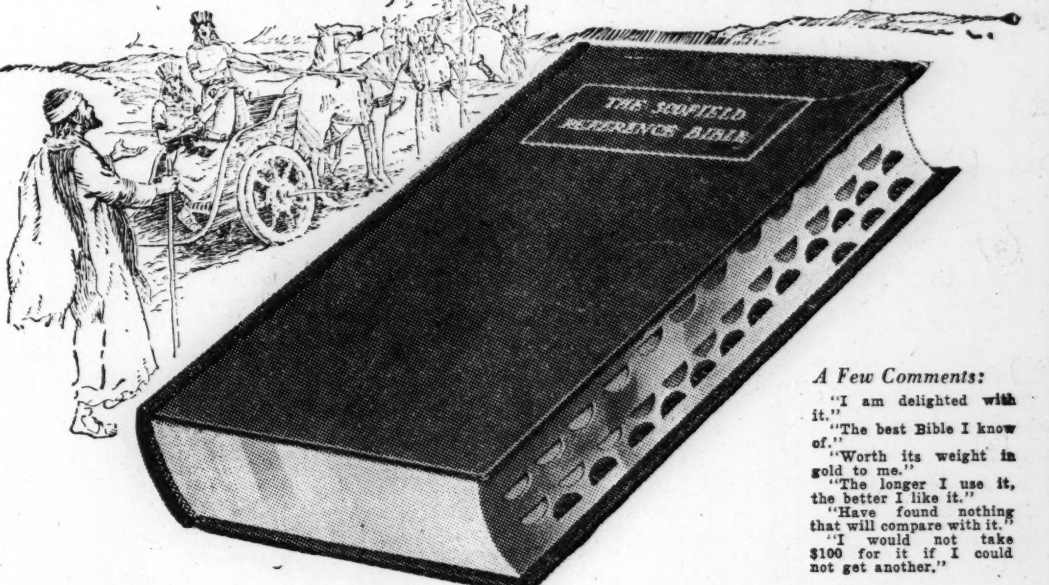
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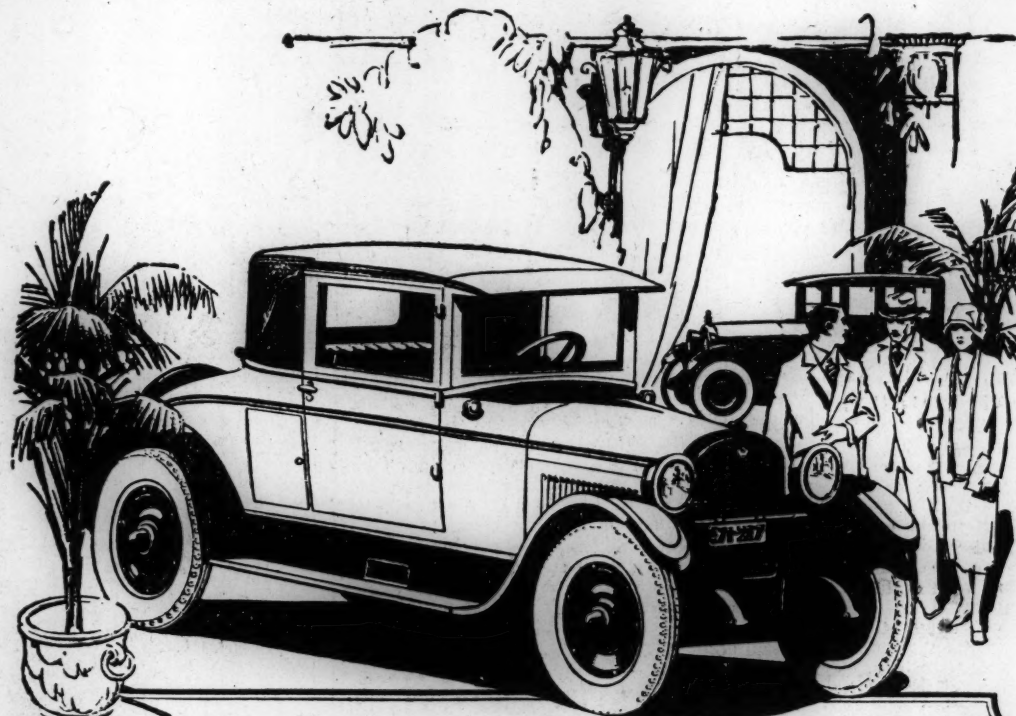
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## BOSTON & MAINE OUTLINES \$16,000,000 IMPROVEMENT

Investment Expected to Save \$2,500,000 Annually—Projects Include Freight Terminal Rebuilding, New Coal Wharf, and Equipment Purchases

Detailed plans for the further rehabilitation of the Boston & Maine Railroad, regarding the proposed expenditure on the property of \$16,000,000, have been furnished the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission, it was announced today.

Of this amount, \$13,000,000 is to be provided by the sale of 7 per cent prior preference stock. It is estimated that investment of this \$13,000,000 will result in annual savings of \$2,500,000, or 17 per cent of the cost.

There are 13 separate projects which the road believes advisable. The largest is the terminals and yards in Boston. When the Eastern, Boston & Lowell and Fitchburg railroads were consolidated, each owned property in the Boston district, and no comprehensive effort has been made to unify these terminals.

It is now proposed to rebuild the freight yards and houses at East Cambridge to allow use of heavier power, give more convenient yards and release large areas for industrial development. Cost of this improvement is estimated at \$6,000,000, with

an annual saving to the railroad of more than \$900,000.

Boston & Maine intends to provide additional sidetrack facilities at East Dearfield, Mass.; Norwichtown, N. Y.; and at other points. The annual saving is estimated at \$267,688, and the annual saving at \$37,532.

Stonington, Conn., and Portland, Me., yards are badly congested at present, but for advantageous routing they should be used more. Therefore, the road will construct 8.8 miles of second track on these divisions and additional passing sidings. Cost will be \$23,807,000 and annual saving \$34,608.

The railroad intends to consolidate the Portland division, strengthening the Dover branch and the Dover Point bridge, and relaying tracks for operation of heavy Ka and P3 type locomotives. This would permit turning traffic from Portsmouth to Dover and abandonment of line from Portsmouth to North Berwick and from Jewett to South Berwick. Cost is estimated at \$199,600 and saving at \$117,946 a year.

It is believed advisable to install connection between eastern and western routes west of Biddeford, Me., to permit use of present east-bound route from that point to North Berwick as westbound main line. The road also plans to construct 85-car sidings at North Berwick, Old Orchard, High Pine and West Kennebunk. This will permit abandonment of eastern route between Saco and Rigby, and costing \$100,665, will save \$55,000 annually.

Strengthening of bridges and improving of clearances is planned between Ayer and Middlesex and Middlesex to Lowell Junction. This will permit use of the heavy Santa Fe engines, will cost \$252,000 and save \$53,382 a year.

Enlarging of clearance by lowering the eastbound track of the Hoosac Tunnel will cost \$466,000 and result in annual saving of \$56,360.

About 14.4 miles of track will be ballasted with stone, and 102.8 miles with gravel. Cost of ballasting is estimated at \$664,800, of which \$308,200 is capitalizable, with remainder to be charged to operating expenses.

**New Office Building**  
The general office building being constructed by Boston & Maine at Lechmere Square, Cambridge, is costing \$450,000. Figuring depreciation at 3 per cent, interest on land at 5 per cent, plus taxes, makes carrying charges of \$29,094. The road would save \$25,000 each on rent of the Bent and Fitchburg buildings, and would receive \$20,000 a year as additional rent of North Station.

In addition it is figured that there will be an improvement of about 15 per cent in efficiency by having departments closely co-ordinated, or expressed in dollars a saving of \$178,000. That is a total saving of \$485,000, or net economy of \$139,006.

Construction of three new steel discharging towers and one coal storage bridge at Mystic Wharf, with repairs to the two steel towers at present there, will cost \$450,000. Estimated that in discharging 1,218,000 gross tons of coal, which is the minimum the road expects to handle at that point of combined railroad and commercial tonnage, annual savings would be \$90,312 on labor, fuel, etc., \$26,396 through saving of four cents a ton on 559,314 gross tons of B & M coal as result of quicker release of stowage, and saving of \$53,996 on storage of 100,000 gross tons of B & M coal, or a total saving of \$170,704 annually.

Commercial cargoes were permitted to store coal at wharf, it is estimated that net revenues would be increased at least \$27,349. Further saving of \$22,500 is probable as B & M will buy at least 90,000 tons spot coal on account of having storage facilities, thus saving 25 cents a ton. Also, if tonnage handled should increase to 1,600,000 tons, which is likely, there would result a further saving of \$37,768, or a total possible additional saving of \$133,617.

Greater efficiency at low speeds will be attained on 30 Santa Fe and Consolidated locomotives by placing boosters on them. Cost is estimated at \$375,000, with annual saving of \$100,875.

Purchase of 50 Diesel locomotives by Boston & Maine Railroad is included in the plans, to cost \$5,000,000. The resultant annual saving, through more efficiency, smaller repair costs, lower fuel costs compared with steam locomotives, is placed at \$576,720. The fuel cost is a big feature in the Diesel engines, the cost being only one-seventh that of steam locomotives.

Boston & Maine has recently ordered 12 gasoline rail cars with five trailers at a cost of \$500,000. It is proposed to order 20 additional gasoline units with reasonable number of trailers, bringing the total cost of the 32 units to \$1,800,000. Estimated annual saving through use of these cars is \$500,000.

The road intends to install sprinkler systems in the service shops at East Dearfield, Fitchburg, Biddeford and other points at a cost of \$225,000. Saving of \$25,000 a year in fire insurance premiums is estimated, as well as anticipation of smaller fire losses.

Another plan calls for construction of a new bridge at Eagle Bridge, N. Y. The bridge over the Hoosick River used at present is owned by Delaware & Hudson, and the contract between the roads calls for maintenance of bridge and track by Boston & Maine within two years. The bridge will have to be rebuilt at an estimated cost of \$224,185. Instead, Boston & Maine desires to build a bridge of its own parallel to its west-bound track at a cost of \$213,000. Saving is estimated at \$14,079 annually, plus more efficient and safe operation.

The plans of Boston & Maine call for expenditure all told of approximately \$16,000,000, resulting in annual savings estimated in excess of \$2,500,000, or a yield on the money invested of over 17 per cent. While the road will get the money through sale of a 7 per cent prior preference stock at par.

**FAIR MAY ADOPT LEIPZIG FEATURES**  
Eastern States Officials to Visit Germany

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 11 (Special).—Joshua L. Brooks, president, and Charles A. Nash, general manager of the Eastern States Exposition, will sail next Tuesday from New York on the steamship Berlin for Germany to attend the Leipzig Industrial Exhibition and Buyers Fair.

Besides representing the Eastern States Exposition, Mr. Nash will attend the Leipzig Industrial Exhibition and Buyers Fair, which is the official designated representative of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions.

For some time the trustees of the Eastern States Exposition have been considering the advisability of establishing in Springfield an industrial exposition, embracing textiles, boots and shoes, leather goods, papers and paperies, automobile and automotive equipment, machinery, tools, fixtures and specialties, and a complete exhibition of the character near the Atlantic seaboard.

The visit of Messrs. Brooks and Nash to Leipzig is especially for the purpose of ascertaining what features of that exhibition may be adaptable to use here. They will remain in Germany during the entire visit of the Leipzig fair, returning to America early in April.

Sentiment among manufacturers and jobbers, as expressed to the local committee, is said to be very favorable to the establishing of a permanent exposition of this character near the Atlantic seaboard.

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

**Boston and vicinity:** Fair and continued cold tonight; Friday fair with rising temperature; considerably warmer Saturday; moderate winds, mostly from the west.

**New England:** Fair and continued cold; Friday fair with rising temperature; considerably warmer Saturday; diminishing northwest and north winds.

**Official Temperatures**  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany... 8  
Atlanta... 12  
Boston... 12  
Buffalo... 4  
Calgary... 10  
Chicago... 12  
Cincinnati... 12  
Cleveland... 12  
Dallas... 12  
Denver... 12  
Detroit... 12  
Houston... 12  
Indianapolis... 12  
Jacksonville... 12  
Kansas City... 12  
Los Angeles... 12  
Memphis... 12  
Miami... 12  
Milwaukee... 12  
Minneapolis... 12  
New Orleans... 12  
New York... 12  
Philadelphia... 12  
Pittsburgh... 12  
Portland... 12  
Reno... 12  
San Francisco... 12  
Seattle... 12  
St. Louis... 12  
St. Paul... 12  
Tampa... 12  
Washington... 12

**High Tides at Boston**  
Thursday, 10:22 p. m.; Friday, 10:40 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 5:40 p. m.

## Large Exhibit of Lincolniana on View at the Jones Library

Boston Well Represented in Collection of Prints, Books, Badges, Medals and Other Articles Collected by Amherst Institution

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 11 (Special).—Boston is well represented in the exhibition of Abraham Lincoln prints, engravings, lithographs, photographs, books, badges, medals, and currency now on view in the Jones Library, as part of its celebration of the one hundred and seventeenth anniversary of the birth of the sixteenth President of the United States.

There are displayed two Republican ballots used by the Republican voters in Ward 6 for the Lincoln-Hamlin election in 1860, one of the tickets carrying the name of Anson Burlingame of Cambridge for Representative to Congress from the Fifth District, and the other the name of William Appleton of Boston, a candidate for the same position.

Another Boston item is a badge, issued by the Boston Fire Department, Hose Company No. 6, a piece of white silk 2 inches wide and 10 inches long. Another item from near Boston is the order of Lincoln services at Templeton, Mass., on April 19, 1865.

In the exhibition are all sorts of prints, engravings, and lithographs, perhaps the most interesting being the graphic being the Currier and Ives cartoons in every one of which the artist has put one or more fence rails.

The only foreign item in the exhibition is a German lithograph showing the head and bust of Mr. Lincoln, surrounded by a green wreath, all on pale blue paper.

The collection of coins, currency, medals and stamps, almost entirely from the famous collection of John E. Morse, Jr. of Haverhill, will probably attract the most interest.

Original copies of the New York Herald and the Philadelphia Inquirer for April 15, 1865, and the first few days are on view. A copy of Punch dated May 15, 1865, containing the famous cartoon by Tenniel entitled "Britannia Sympathizes with Columbia," and the verses by Tom Taylor, are also on exhibition.

From other books and pamphlets on exhibition are of interest the letters that one check list shows 487 medals, coins, and plaques with some reference to Abraham Lincoln, and another list shows 1250 books, pamphlets, and pieces of music devoted to the same subject.

There are five original Brady photographs on exhibition, engravings by Carpenter, Marshall and others, and other reproductions without number. Prof. Frederic Lincoln Thompson of the history department of Amherst College, in addition to Mr. Morse, has loaned some nice items from his collection of Lincolniana. This material will continue on exhibition until Saturday, Feb. 20.

## END TO HONOR SYSTEM URGED

Yale News Calls It Unsatisfactory—Unlimited Cuts Also Are Favored

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11 (AP).—Unlimited cuts and abolition of the honor system are the leading points advocated by the 1937 board of editors of the Yale Daily News, which assumed publication of the oldest college daily with today's issue. The platform which the board has prepared continues the fight the Yale undergraduates have been making on compulsory chapel for the last year.

In making unlimited cuts, the News does not believe that it would be desirable for the freshmen and sophomores, but that it "would have a wholesome reaction on the juniors and seniors." To qualify, a student should have a general average of 75, and should be required to make up the work he misses by cutting.

The News believes that the present working of the honor system is unsatisfactory and that for its suspension in two months should the student council, which administers it, fail to improve the situation by more rigid enforcement.

Believing that certain undergraduates are set up as demigods by election to honorary positions before the class members are well acquainted with one another, the paper urges the abolition of the freshman discipline committee on the ground that it failed in its function as regulator of the honor system.

The Yale News platform for the coming year supports the plan of the Harvard Crimson for the reduction of the public's "virtual control of college football."

The greater part of the platform contains what constitutes a "bill of rights" for the undergraduates. It calls for "recognition by the ultimate authorities of the expressed majority opinions of undergraduates, to which answer should be given in every case. It suggests an efficient mechanism by which all questions should proceed to their settlement, the channel being suggested as via the News, and soon it is expected that the student council and faculty representatives, faculty and finally, the corporation.

**AUGUSTA CITIZENS PROTEST POSTAL ACT**  
AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 11 (AP).—Threatened with the loss of patronage from two big publishing houses located here, Augusta citizens will meet Saturday night in protest over the present postal zoning act. Two monthly magazines, each with over a million circulation, have already ar-

gued to enter the mails at a more central point in order to take advantage of the provisions of the new law. Representative Nelson, called from Washington, will be a speaker and it is planned to name a committee to go to Washington and voice a protest before the special joint postal committee.

**PUBLIC FOREST AREA GROWING**  
Federal Government Now Has 462,824 Acres in White Mountain Region

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 11 (Special).—The Federal Government has acquired 462,824 acres of land for national forests in the White Mountains and ultimately will have approximately 800,000 acres within this region, according to an illustrated report of the National Forest Reservation Commission which has just been received here and is available for distribution upon application to the secretary of the commission at Washington.

During the past year additions amounting to 21,619 acres were made in the White Mountains. The national forests are largely located in New Hampshire in the following counties: Carroll, with 119,000 acres; Grafton, 133,057; Coos, 14,822; and towns and two large hotels obtain their supply of water for domestic purposes, either in whole or in part, from the White Mountain National Forest.

Many scenic peaks have been acquired, some of them with their slopes still clothed with stretches of magnificent primeval forests, including Whiteface, Wonalancet, Passaconaway, Pausaug, Chocoma, Bald, and others. The western slope of Mt. Tecumseh and Mt. Osceola.

Lands are acquired only within certain definite areas, with a view to bringing under Government control large compact bodies which can be easily administered and cheaply protected from fire. Notwithstanding that purchases for eastern national forests were begun only 15 years ago, and that most of the land acquired has been cut over or culled of its best timber, the report shows that the income from all of these eastern forests last year amounted to \$127,729, and this income has amounted to more than \$100,000 a year for the past seven years. The forests are practically paying their way at present, and soon it is expected they will be paying some interest upon their cost.

There is a reserve of more than 5,000,000,000 feet of timber, but the sale of timber is not being pushed, sales being made at present primarily to supply local needs, to give steady employment to local people and to salvage old timber and for improvement purposes.

**Music in Boston**  
Gladys de Almeida

Gladys de Almeida, soprano, gave a recital last night in Jordan Hall. Henry Levine was the accompanist. Miss de Almeida arranged a program which included two pieces of more than passing interest—"I Pastor" by Pizzetti and an aria from Ravel's "L'Heure Espagnole." Pizzetti's song is a little tone poem in which a really wonderful atmosphere is attained by the simplest means. Ravel's music suffered from the lack of an orchestral accompaniment yet enough of its original version remained in the pianoforte version to hold the attention.

Miss de Almeida's voice is of small volume, but she sings with ease and freedom. She apparently has not the temperament for music which calls for sharp dramatic characterization. Respighi's "In Alto Mare" and Ravel's aria were thus somewhat beyond her. On the contrary, her singing of Pizzetti's "I Pastor" was delightful, repaying with charm and imagination. This was music suited to the singer's qualities and powers. There were other agreeable moments during the evening, such as Widor's "Contemplation," sung with the requisite quality of mystery, and a group of Portuguese, Spanish and Russian folk songs. S. M.

**Grace Christie**  
Grace Christie and Edwin Strawbridge gave a dance recital at the Copley Theatre yesterday afternoon. The audience was of good size, appreciative and understanding.

Miss Christie is an exponent of rhythmic interpretative dancing. Especially has she come before the public as a protagonist of the Benda masks. With eight of these ingeniously wrought contrivances she set forth a group of sharply limning character sketches.

"Maiden Yellow Who Lived to Herself Alone" was the title of one of her dances. In search of a Backbone" summoned remarkably sinuous flexibility. A manish Indian Victory Dance, a ritualizing Hindoo Princess, an imitative Dodo Bird, were before a pleased audience.

But this dancer would draft ironic subtleties into her service. So she made "Simpleton" a vehicle for vacuous tripperies. Many a young woman seeing her bag of tricks made sport of, must have quivered. The Peacock was but another type of woman, for all its feathered head-dress. From the mask peered a calculating character. Light humor and whimsy made end of the group, decking "Kate, Who Longed to Dance."

All her dances reveal in Miss Christie an imagination as nimble as her body is graceful. Superbly out of balance made "From a Grecian Urn" a very essence of rhythm. "Dance of the Silver Bubbles" floated as gracefully before the eyes of the audience as ever a shining bubble took its gyrating course in the air. "The Water Lilly" breathed of the blessings of quiet and repose, while fitting "Moonbeams" was as ephemeral as a fragment of the imagination.

Trials indeed for any dancer to meet on a program with Miss Christie. Mr. Strawbridge proved an able companion. His first dance, Allemande, Gavotte and Musette, held unity and co-ordination. His grace and litheness and delightful mood portrayals reached a climax in "Ola, the King of the Elves. How describe a grace of movement, a swift flight of limbs

## WOULD EQUALIZE STATE TAXATION

Commissioner Long Upholds Direct Levies in Reply to Citizen

Questioned in a letter from W. K. Shaw, a Boston taxpayer, if his tax methods were not "wrong, both theoretically and practically," Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Taxation, made known his reply today in which he emphasized that his whole aim is to equalize taxation and not to unnecessarily increase it.

Mr. Shaw, in his letter, said: "I have read recently in the papers the several attempts which you are making to increase taxation on capital in Massachusetts."

"Permit me to say that I think your efforts in the direction of increasing taxation are radically wrong both theoretically and practically. If you would spend your able energies along the line followed by President Coolidge of reducing expenditures instead of increasing taxation, you would give your help to increasing the prosperity of Massachusetts instead of decreasing it by disturbing the confidence of the business world."

"Taxation is a necessary evil and the less we have of it, the better for all humanity. Your efforts to increase taxation would make it appear that you think it a benefit to mankind."

**Commissioner's Reply**  
The reply of Mr. Long follows: "I am really indebted to you for your letter of Feb. 4. I am certain that if we could sit down and talk the matter over, you would not disagree with my point of view."

"Real estate, and, in a measure, tangible property, are the only elastic tax bases that we have. Revenue not otherwise raised falls back in large measure upon real estate. Unquestionably, real estate does not represent much more than 25 per cent of our total wealth, yet it bears a burden of nearly three-fourths of the cost of Government in Massachusetts, and you will find that I have consistently urged a reduction in expenses of all our governmental units, and I shall continue to do so. There are many inequalities in the statutes which I think should be corrected. I realize that in attempting to correct inconsistencies, the newspapers in reporting the items seldom, if ever, can get the real point."

"It is true, also, that the Legislature is reluctant to correct inequalities unless they are evident to all. It is not possible under our form of government in Massachusetts to compare either our revenue sources or our expenditures with the Federal Government. There is no effort in the Federal Government to avoid double taxation. Our Massachusetts law is so filled with efforts to avoid double taxation that in many cases the result is no taxation whatsoever on certain classes of property."

"The bulk of the federal expenditure is for wars past and future. Those items take nearly 90 per cent of the entire revenue charge. Out of approximately \$260,000,000 expended in Massachusetts for government, cities and towns spend slightly over \$210,000,000 which is entirely voted by the people, and goes in large

measure for fire and police protection and schools and roads. The bulk of this goes back into real estate. Indirect Taxes

"I am a firm believer in direct taxation and that as many as possible pay something in the way of governmental costs. To my mind, no permanent relief can come unless it is brought home to everyone that every activity of government costs money, and that the people must pay for it. I have no patience with the argument that indirect taxation should prevail, because that conceals from the taxpayer the mounting costs of government."

"There must be a point beyond which we cannot go, but as yet there has been evidence on the part of the people no inclination to demand less of government. I should be most happy at any time to go over with you the underlying principles of taxation and the laws as they stand in Massachusetts, and talk with you about the constitutional objections to some of them, as well as the un-economic relation that some bear to others."

"If more people were, like yourself, actively interested in government, I am sure that the result would be vastly different, and the burdens of taxation would be spread much more fairly, and we would have substantial changes in some of our tax laws, particularly those relating to exemptions."

**NEED OF NEW CAPITAL FOR UTILITIES CITED**  
Acquisition of new capital is one of the important problems now confronting public utility companies, officials of several such companies told the Cambridge League of Women Voters yesterday at the Colonial Club.

Henry G. Wells of the state Commission on Public Utilities said that new capital was necessary, but that "super-power combinations are not needed." He declared himself a bit fearful that they might be superstitious about the need for new capital. "We must have capital. We need it badly and must offer an attractive rate of interest. Our five-year \$100,000,000 building program has four years to go. Unless investors are willing to invest, the public interest in the telephone business is imperiled and our program in danger."

**CHAMBER HEARS OF LINCOLN**  
"Abraham Lincoln" was the subject of an address given by Charles R. Brown, dean of Yale Divinity School, before the Boston Chamber of Commerce today. This is the fourth time that Dean Brown has addressed the Boston Chamber during the last 10 years.

**TEXAS CITIES JOIN MATAMOROS, MEXICO IN HER CENTENNIAL**  
Border People Show Friendliness Spirit Between the Two Nations in Festival

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Feb. 4 (Special Correspondence).—The friendly relations which exist between the United States and Mexico, and between the border cities of Matamoros and Brownsville, representing the states of Tamaulipas, Mexico, and Texas in the United States, were demonstrated in the international celebration of the centennial of Matamoros here recently.

Brownsville and other cities on the American side of the Rio Grande joined with the sister city across the river in staging the celebration, a large part of which included school drills, and a festival at the "Colegio Modelo," or model school, in Matamoros. Portes Gil, Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, paid a tribute to the schools of Matamoros when he visited them.

**GROWTH FOR DAIRY SYSTEM REPORTED**  
Manchester Co-operative Organization Meets

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 11 (Special).—The "comeback" of the Manchester Dairy System, after the trying period through which it passed during the first year of its operations, was the keynote of the annual meeting of the stockholders.

Confidence in the leadership which the system has had since its start and the intention of the farmers to stand by their co-operative organization was expressed concretely in the re-election of the directors and officers for another year and the complete approval of the reports of the past year's work and the plans for the future as outlined by the leaders.

The figures submitted by Carl A. Smith, manager, showed that there had been a steady growth in the business for the last year, that the expenses of operation were being gradually cut down, that the number of dealers who are buying their milk through the system was steadily increasing and that the price paid for all milk had been practically the same as the top price paid before the system was in operation. This practically equal price is a distinct gain, as it was paid before the system was pronounced, while under the old way of selling direct to dealers considerable milk was left on the farms unsold each year.

## ILLUMINATION FOR PILGRIMS

Maine Party Is Cordially Welcomed on Arrival at St. Petersburg

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 11 (Special).—Starting forth early on a long program especially arranged for their entertainment by municipal officials and various civic organizations the Maine to Southland Pilgrims today entered upon the second half of their itinerary which, with a few slight variations, has been closely followed since the party left Portland on Monday, Feb. 1.

An illuminated sign, picturing familiar hills, a lake in the foreground, a canoe with its occupant, and a shore skirted by pines, marked the entrance of the pilgrims last night when Maine's Governor and party in the pilot's car arrived by motor from Tampa.

It had been a delightful day in Tampa. The Board of Trade furnished a sight-seeing trip during the forenoon and distributed tickets among the party for the afternoon at the South Florida Fair. At the evening dinner, Charles Jones, managing editor of the Tampa Morning Telegraph, M. W. Lloyds of the Tribune and R. A. Laid, industrial secretary of the Tampa Board of Trade, were among the guests. Mr. Jones extended greetings in behalf of Tampa.

The principal address was by Henry F. Merrill, president of the directors of the Maine State Pier and president of the Maine contingent of the recently organized New England Council.

Mr. Merrill had visited the docks in Tampa and from his brief inspection of its shipping facilities he ventured to advise that the movement to have the river channel deepened and widened was worthy of the support of congressional appropriation which the Florida senators and representatives are seeking. He pledged the assistance of Maine in helping to establish better water communication between Southern and New England ports.

Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, with Gov. John W. Martin of Florida, participated in the civic ceremony which marked the opening of the causeway across Hillsborough Bay. The two governors rode in the first automobile to cross the long span which connects the city proper with the section southeast of here.

One hundred and fifty sons and daughters of Maine, many of whom are permanent residents of St. Petersburg and the other winter tourists here, greeted the Maine pilgrims on arrival.

This evening there will be a banquet at the Vinoy Park Hotel. On Friday the St. Petersburg Rotary Club will entertain the men at a dinner in the Trinity Lutheran Church, while the 60 women of the party are being entertained at tea.

**TEMPLAR PROGRAM POSTPONED**  
The De Molay Commandery, Knights Templars, ladies' night program, which was to have been held at the Collier Plaza last evening, has been postponed indefinitely. Arrangements have been made to receive approximately 400 guests.

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## DRY LAW UNITY TO BE GOAL OF STATE MEETINGS

American Leaders in World League Against Alcoholism Among Speakers

National leaders in the world prohibition movement, gathering to discuss means of more adequate law enforcement in state and nation that the advantages of prohibition may be realized in a still larger measure, will meet in Boston, Friday, Feb. 26, for the district convention of the World League Against Alcoholism.

The program of the convention, it is announced, is arranged to emphasize that the question of prohibition is not merely local, state-wide and national, but world-wide, and that local, state-wide, national and world prohibition interests are interlocking and interdependent.

The morning session will be one largely devoted to local, state and federal enforcement, with addresses showing how these link. Among the speakers will be Prof. F. L. Anderson of Newton Theological Seminary, Newton; Capt. George A. Parker, federal prohibition administrator for New England; Boyd P. Doty, general

counsel and legislative superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; the Rev. Francis E. Webster, Waltham, secretary of the diocesan convention of Episcopal churches in Massachusetts; and Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, honorary president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

An educational program will be developed at the afternoon session, with local, state, national and world-wide viewpoints. Scheduled speakers are William M. Forgrave, state superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League; Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, Boston, executive secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation; the Rev. R. H. Roloffson, Washington, D. C., executive secretary of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association; Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, Westerville, O., general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism; and Ben H. Spence, Toronto, Canadian secretary of that organization.

The evening session is purely a "World League meeting," with William C. "Pussyfoot" Johnson, Dr. Cherrington and Maj. Frank B. Ebbert, San Francisco, field secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of America, as speakers.

The Boston district convention will be the fifth of a series of similar gatherings, scheduled as follows: New Bedford, Feb. 22; Lowell, Feb. 23; Springfield, Feb. 24; Worcester, Feb. 25, and Boston, Feb. 26. Dr. Cherrington purposes to follow out this plan of district conventions in all the other states, as is now indicated, the Massachusetts gatherings are successful. It is planned that these conventions shall be educational in the main, and that they shall be introductory to the international convention of the World League Against Alcoholism scheduled for this year.

The public is invited to each session.

**HONORS PLANNED  
FOR B. U. PRESIDENT**

Dr. and Mrs. Marsh to Be Guests of Bishop Anderson

Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, and Mrs. Marsh will be the guests at a dinner to be given this evening by Bishop and Mrs. William F. Anderson at their home, 87 Mason Terrace, Brookline. Bishop Anderson was until Feb. 1 acting president of the university. Tomorrow night President and Mrs. Marsh will be the guests of honor at a reception at the home of Governor and Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller.

Among the guests at the Anderson dinner this evening will be, besides Dr. and Mrs. Marsh, Dr. and Mrs. William E. Huntington, Dr. and Mrs. Everett O. Fisk, Dr. and Mrs. L. O. Hartman, Dr. and Mrs. William E. Cheney, Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Leslie, Mrs. W. G. Garritt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fox, and Miss Margaret Anderson. Dr. Huntington was the second president of Boston University.

The Rev. Fred W. Adams, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Springfield, and Mrs. Adams, who will be guests at the reception to Dr. and Mrs. Marsh at the Governor's house Friday night, will be house guests of Bishop and Mrs. Anderson.

**EMERSON COLLEGE  
DEBATE SCHEDULED**

A debate between members of the senior and junior classes of Emerson College of Oratory will take place on Thursday morning, Feb. 18, at 11:15 o'clock in the Huntington Chambers Hall. The debate, the subject of which is "Resolved that there should be a national board of censorship for daily newspapers," will be open to the public. Miss Esther Flanagan is the chairman of the members of the senior team are Miss Minnette Townsend, Miss Dora Mitnick and Miss Margaret Kelly, and the members of the junior team are, Miss Esther

Flanagan, captain, Miss Aileen Willenar and Miss Dorothy Burke.

**IMPROVED TONE  
FOUND AT FAIRS**

New England Association Is Urged to Keep Record of Undesirable Features

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 11 (Special)—Improvement in the tone and character of midway attractions at agricultural fairs was reported by John J. Kennedy at the annual meeting today of the New England Agricultural Fairs Association at the Hotel Kimball. He advocated the keeping of a record of undesirable concessions for general protection and that close relations be maintained among midway superintendents.

All agricultural fairs and expositions should run their business according to a carefully planned budget system, Charles A. Nash, general manager of the Eastern States Exposition, told the association. He advised the managements to go back for a period of three years, if possible, and take account of the receipts at each fair. From a study of these figures, he said, they should be enabled to make a fairly trustworthy estimate of their probable receipts from this year's fair and make their expenditures accordingly.

In a talk on live stock in New England J. C. Cort, head of the division of animal industry of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, outlined some things which the fairs could do to assist the movement in bringing sheep back to New England. He brought a request from the recently organized New England Sheep & Wool Growers Association that the fairs give greater recognition to sheep.

The leaders in the association, he said, feel that a standard classification should be adopted at the fairs, so that breeders showing at one fair may enter the same sheep in other fairs, without regrouping. Some fairs offer premiums on groups of two ewes, some on four or more. The sheep breeders also asked for an opportunity to confer with the fairs associations regarding the selection of judges.

W. A. L. Bazeley, commissioner of conservation for Massachusetts, spoke on forestry's past in agriculture. W. H. Dickinson of Hatfield, vice-president of the association, presided, and about 50 members attended.

## STATE'S DOLLARS GET FULL VALUE

(Continued from Page 1)

or a State House wing for the use of the Supreme Judicial Court. The commission which has been studying the accommodations in the Suffolk County Court House, however, appears to have arrived at a satisfactory solution of this problem. If its recommendations are adopted, the Supreme Judicial Court will receive enlarged quarters in the Suffolk County Court House, and there will be no necessity for the construction of a new building or of a State House wing.

"The other state departments are tolerably well provided for in the State House, and if enlarged quarters are needed during the next few years they can and should be provided in rented quarters until such time as the needs of the departments justify the erection of an office building. Such a building, emphasizing economy of space and material, rather than beauty of line and texture, might be constructed, when needed, on land in the rear or at one side of the State House."

## "YOU AND I" TO BE PLAYED IN BOSTON

The Young, People's Religious Union of the Unitarian Church will present its annual play at the Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street, near Massachusetts Avenue, tonight and Saturday evening, Feb. 13. Philip Barry's "You and I," the Harvard prize play, has been selected for this year's production. The cast has been picked entirely from the young people of Greater Boston, and is coached by Henry Irving Date of Medford.

The leading roles are taken by Katherine Glidden of Dorchester and Wayne H. Latham of Brookline; Herbert L. Ellison of Brookline and the Harvard Dramatic Club portrays the embryo-architect Rocky, while Ronny, his fiancée, is Carolyn Diskin of Winchester. The other parts follow: Rita, Ruth A. Bates of Brookline; G. T. Warren, Richard E. Jeffery of Medford, Geoffrey Nichols, Harold Saxton of Cambridge.

## ASKS \$1000 GUARANTEE FOR MITCHELL ADDRESS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11 (AP)—A proposal that a public meeting to hear former Colonel Mitchell be arranged here, which would guarantee the speaker \$1000, is made in a telegram sent to M. H. Wren, chairman of the committee arranging the second annual dinner of the New Haven Advertising Club on Feb. 22. The communication comes from Mr. Mitchell's manager.

Stating that Mr. Mitchell would be unable to come to this city on Feb. 22, his manager suggests a big public meeting at some other date. Mr. Mitchell to receive 65 per cent of the gross receipts, with a guarantee that the former army officer's share shall not be less than \$1000.

**ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S LOADINGS**  
Illinois Central's loadings in the first seven days of February were 42,028 cars, compared with 41,401 for the like period of last year.

## AMERICAN SCHOOLS URGED TO ADVANCE BALKAN PEACE

Professor Black, New President of Sofia Institution, Reveals Plans for Model College in Bulgaria, Which Will Emphasize Character Training

Peace in the Balkans will be permanently advanced and assured by education such as that provided by the Sofia American Schools in Bulgaria, of which he has just been elected president by the American trustees of that school, incorporated in Massachusetts, Prof. Floyd H. Black, now taking a post-graduate course at Harvard University, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, as they sat together with Mrs. Black, a native of Bulgaria, in their apartment in Cambridge.

The greatest contribution that an American can make toward securing that peace is the support of just such schools, Professor Black said. The new school is to be formed of two schools, one for boys and one for girls, now operating separately, in different places. Although now run by the same trustees, the two schools are to be more closely united, brought together in one institution with the same head and staff of instructors. Boys and girls will be separated except for certain classroom activities, but in the main they will have the same teachers and the same general lines of work. The school is for boys and girls from 14 to 20 years of age.

Corresponding to the high school and junior college in the United States, it will prepare students for the universities and other higher institutions, fitting them to go into the professions, to become teachers and leaders of their countrymen. The curriculum follows that of similar schools in the United States, offering the classical subjects, but will include manual training for the boys and young men and household work for the girls and young women.

"You may wonder why it seems so important to have American-conducted schools in Bulgaria," Professor Black remarked. "It is because the Bulgarian school system is still insufficiently developed," he explained, "and the schools that they have do not give the attention to character training and development of intelligence that we do. Our aim is to provide Christian education, not theological, to prepare young men and women to lead lives of fine Christian character and intelligent leadership in the community."

"This is appreciated by the people for there is a great demand for our schools. For instance last year we had places for 70 new students; 250 applied. It is our plan to make of this institution a model school for all Bulgaria and such other countries in the Near East as are doing a similar work. Emphasis will be placed on thoroughness of work rather than numbers."

From the King down all Bulgaria is very friendly to us. The Government gave us a large tract of land on which to build our school. We lost it because we were unable to fulfill the condition to build on it within three years. The American ideal of education makes a strong appeal in Bulgaria. Since we founded Robert College in Constantinople 65 years ago, and later the Constantinople College for Girls, there has always been a large contingent of Bulgarians among the students. "We take students from all classes of society," he continued. "There is no more democratic country in Europe than Bulgaria. Peasants become statesmen there. So we shall have children from the peasant classes and children of the official classes. English is a required subject and a large part of the instruction is given in that language."

There are no social restrictions on women, he said. They are as free in Bulgaria as they are in the United States, and the Bulgarian people are no more warlike by nature than Americans; the upheavals in that country have been produced by circumstances, he said.

While Mrs. Black who is a native Bulgarian is expected to be a force in the schools, her duties will be largely social, social obligations being an important part of affairs in Bulgaria and other parts of Europe. Having lived for five years in this country previous to her present stay she is familiar with American customs of thinking and doing and can adapt to the needs of Bulgaria whatever she thinks may be to the advantage of her own country and people.

Professor and Mrs. Black and their 10-year-old son will return to Bulgaria next August. Soon thereafter it is expected to begin work on the first unit of the new buildings. This will be the girl's school whose place in the architectural plan is indicated by a cross. The boys' school to come next, balances it. To the bottom and left of the picture is the chapel in Byzantine architecture, which is the prevailing design for churches in that country.

Administration buildings occupy the front part of the plan. They will be built of stucco which is generally

## ARIZONA PROTESTS BOULDER DAM BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (AP)—A letter from George W. P. Hunt, Governor of Arizona, denouncing the provisions of the new Swing-Johnson bill for construction of the Boulder Canyon project on the Colorado River, has been presented to the Senate by Henry F. Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona.

"Los Angeles and California," Governor Hunt wrote, "with their wealth and arrogance, their newspapers, propaganda agencies, their distinguished Representatives and Senators, Commissioner of Reclamation Mead, the powerful influence of the California Power and Light Company, and the co-operation of Secretary Work of the Department of Interior, may succeed in inducing the United States and the other states of the basin to join in the rapine of Arizona, using the guise . . . of the 'sheep of flood protection to cover up the wolf of power and water greed.'"

"But it never will be done with Arizona's legal consent," the Governor said, "and if I am in a position to have anything to say in the matter—which I hope I may—this project will be over Arizona's physical protest."

**FISH PRICES TO BE FIXED**  
VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Fishermen operating along the rich fishing banks of Vancouver Island are attempting to put the fishing industry upon an establishment of a special court or commission to hear appeals from assessment of the local assessors or of the state tax commissioner was favored today before the legislative committee on taxation by Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation.

Commissioner Long expressed his attitude in connection with the petition of Roger E. McGrath providing for appeals to the superior court from decisions of the state tax commissioner. The petition was argued for by Attorney Charles A. Coolidge Jr., who said that corporations are dissatisfied with the present situation whereby appeals in tax cases are heard by the state board of appeals, which consists of the state treasurer, the state auditor, and a member of the governor's council.

The present appeal board, Mr. Coolidge said, is not a board of tax experts, who have the time and the experience to go into technical matters. There is much dissatisfaction with the procedure and the results, he said.

Commissioner Long agreed with Mr. Coolidge, and said the present system ought to be replaced with a board of experts, sitting as a court, which would hear local as well as state tax cases.

Representative Joseph E. Perry of Belmont, a member of the committee, suggested the appointment of local boards of appeal. Mr. Long thought the whole subject so important that it could be put over until next year to allow time for those interested to make a study of the situation.

Attorney Clarence W. Rowley spoke for his bill to allow a corporation to secure an abatement on that part of its tax which ought not, under a recent decision of the Supreme Court, to have been enacted. Mr. Long said the corporations have sufficient protection under the law.

**SPECIAL COURT  
FOR TAX CASES**  
Present Appeals Policy Not Satisfying to Industries, Committee Is Told

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Attorney Clarence W. Rowley spoke for his bill to allow a corporation to secure an abatement on that part of its tax which ought not, under a recent decision of the Supreme Court, to have been enacted. Mr. Long said the corporations have sufficient protection under the law.

## INDIAN INDUSTRIES AID NEW MEXICO

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Pointing out that the Indian residents of New Mexico are an asset to the State, Reuben Perry, superintendent of the United States Indian School here, has quoted figures showing the wealth brought into the State through Indian industries. Besides \$500,000 realized from the live-stock industry and \$800,000 from the wool of Navajo tribe brought into the State \$250,000 from last year's sale of blankets, Superintendent Perry pointed out. Sales of silver articles netted \$25,000 and sales from pifion nuts \$300,000.

Mr. Perry pointed out that many Indians who have received the training offered by the Government school here are successfully holding positions in garages, railway shops, and various industries. Even those Indians who return to their former lines of endeavor such as farming, stock raising, blanket weaving, or the silversmith trade, are better workmen for their school training, Mr. Perry believes.

**LATIN GAINING AS  
HIGH SCHOOL STUDY**  
BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 10 (Staff Correspondence)—Latin as a study has found a friend and champion in Clifton Price, professor of Latin, University of California. Latin is more than holding its own as a subject for high school and college students, he says.

In support of this contention Professor Price cites the report of the United States Department of Education. More students study Latin in the high schools of the country than are engaged in the study of all other foreign languages combined, 1,040,000 being the total listed by the federal department as Latin students, and only 1,026,000 as students of all other languages.

## MAINE STATE PARTIES TO MEET IN PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 11 (AP)—Portland will entertain the biennial state conventions of both the major political parties this year, at which platforms will be adopted, state, district, and county committees named, and state election campaign keynote speeches made.

The Republicans already have chosen April 6 as the date for their convention. The Democrats have decided to meet not earlier than Tuesday, March 23, or later than Thursday, March 25. The Democratic executive committee will fix the exact date soon.

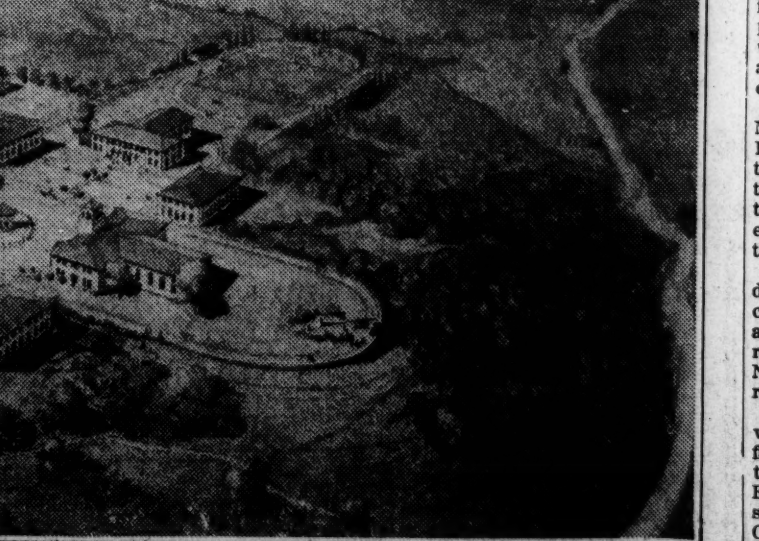
## BATH MAYOR RENOMINATED

BATH, Me., Feb. 11 (AP)—Mayor Charles H. Cahill, elected on a Democratic citizens' ticket last October, and already nominated for another term, was last night renominated by the Democrats. The other nomination was on a citizens' ticket.

## AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE

American Locomotive has received orders for six eight-wheel 110-ton switching engines from Florida East Coast and for one 4-ton Mogul from Modesta & Empire Traction Company.

## What Education Is Doing in the Balkans



SOPIA AMERICAN SCHOOLS AT SOPIA, BULGARIA.  
Henry Kilian Murphy, Architect

## OIL MEN OPPOSE RESTRICTION BY FEDERAL BOARD

E. W. Marland Believes Petroleum Supply Good for Centuries to Come

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—The Oil Conservation Board heard from officials of large companies that the oil industry was doing its best to conserve oil; it heard from E. W. Marland, president of the company bearing his name, that there was no need for conservation, and it heard from a representative of the "wild-catters" what their position is. It had technical processes explained at length and viewed "The Story of Gasoline," as shown by the film.

"I believe there is a sufficient supply of oil to meet the demand for internal combustion fuel and lubrication for centuries to come," said Mr. Marland, explaining why he saw no necessity for conservation. "Probably as long as our civilization and its necessity for petroleum shall exist."

Having heard so much talk about conservation, he had considered how it might be effected and had reached the conclusion that it would have to take the form of restricted production and consumption.

**Two Ways for Restriction**  
"To me such restriction seems possible only through either government ownership or monopolistic control. The first course is possible only after the taking over of our oil properties by the Government by due process of law; the second course only possible after the repeal of all of our anti-trust laws."

"From the public's point of view it would seem to me that either of these courses would be highly undesirable, and since the object sought by those who seem to think conservation necessary, appears to be that of restricting consumption to essential uses, it is my belief that it might be less objectionable to the public to legislate directly against consumption for non-essential uses, rather than to limit consumption by restricting production. Over production is the only protection the public has against high prices."

"An abundance of gasoline at low prices is one of the greatest necessities of American life and if it is borne in mind what cheap gasoline has done for the American people, it will cause your board to consider seriously the advisability of recommending any change in our present methods of business which might cause an increase in price. It is one of the greatest educational influences in American life today."

**Advantages of Cheap Gasoline**  
Cheap gasoline, Mr. Marland contended, enables Americans to know their countrymen and agricultural and commercial problems of the entire country, to exchange views with different sections.

"It is my firm conviction that the public of the United States has less reason to apprehend a shortage of petroleum for its essential uses than the petroleum industry has reason to believe that, because of inventions, discoveries and changing conditions, there will be left on its hands an enormous supply of oil for which there will be little demand," asserted Mr. Marland.

Speaking from the "wild-catters' standpoint, R. M. Smith of the Oklahoma Oil Company said: "I have been rather sorry to see the oil industry so frightened at the prospect of federal government control. There is not the slightest chance that the Government will do anything to injure an industry so vital to the prosperity and enjoyment of the people. The industry is entirely too big and too all-essential to be tampered with, and no one knows that better than these gentlemen here in Washington."

"But we all know that the business could stand stabilizing, and that we cannot do it. We would have to agree among ourselves to certain things, and, as you know, it's next to impossible to get 10 or 20 of us to agree to quit drilling in a new pool, even when we know that its the thing to do. If we did agree, the chances are we would all be put in jail by the federal government. But the Government can stabilize the oil industry—and in so doing benefit the industry rather than injure it."

**The President's Attitude**  
Mr. Smith said that the President, when he appointed the Federal Oil Conservation Board, was thinking that oil should not be burned in competition with coal and that if present practices are continued we may some day find ourselves short of oil needed for national defense.

Any form of conservation, however, which discourages "wild-cattling" would send oil prices beyond bounds besides defeating a supply in case of need for national defense.

Also to advance the price of oil would only invite large imports from Mexico and South America, he believed.

It is the discovery of large pools and the dumping of oil from Mexico that has upset crude prices and brought about waste, he said and presented a plan for the orderly development of oil pools under Government supervision, with no more produced than is needed at a time and slightly higher prices to prevent its being burned in competition with coal.

J. Edgar Pew, of the Sun Oil Company, Texas, pointed out that the industry is going deeper and deeper for its oil. "We are now producing large quantities of crude oil at depths below 5500 feet, and some oil as deep as 7200 feet," he said. "Experienced oil producers, backed by geologists believe we may produce oil from a 10,000 foot depth or even greater."

**New Fields of Production**  
"Deeper drilling, more intensified recovery methods and the exploration of the vast unexplored areas, where the formation of the oil-producing variety are known to exist, would seem to make these results reasonably certain, as to a continuation of our oil supply. It has revealed what amounts to new fields of production, even in the areas considered exhausted."

Since her return from the convention Mrs. Gobrecht has been officially informed by the Grand Chapter of Connecticut, Order of the Eastern Star, that at its annual session, recently held, it endorsed the Order of the Rainbow for Girls, and voted to sponsor it. It further recommended that subordinate chapters endorse the order.

Response of young girls throughout the United States to the ideals of the Order of the Rainbow for Girls was the outstanding feature of the story brought back today by Mrs. Lulu H. Gobrecht of Boston, supreme deputy for the order in New England, of the recent annual convention of the supreme assembly.

Held in the Scottish Rite Temple, McAlester, Okla., Jan. 18 to 20, the convention was practically the first since the Rainbow became a nationwide order. Delegates were brought together from all parts of the country and also from Porto Rico.

The convention was welcomed to Oklahoma by W. E. Beaty, Mayor of McAlester; Mrs. Alice Miller of El Reno, Okla., and by Mrs. Susan Gocher of the same State. Responses were made by Mrs. Gobrecht, Mrs. Grace Dudley of Camden, N. J., and Mrs. Anne Dillard of Auburn, Ala.

Mrs. Gobrecht characterized as very impressive the "School of Instruction" at which the entire ritualistic work of the order was exemplified. This was particularly important as the order is so young that few assemblies carry out ritualistic work alike and because the degrees have been too carefully prepared and are too full of meaning to be altered without being impaired.

The Rev. W. Mark Saxon, founder of the order and author of its ritual, addressed the convention on the Rainbow's national program. Judge W. L. Eagleton of Norman, Okla., discussed, "The Relationship of Masonry to the Girlhood of America."

Mrs. Nellie Lovell of Montana outlined future work.

William Perry Freeman, supreme worthy advisor, announced that "Rainbow" had been approved and sponsored by Grand Masonic and Eastern Star bodies in 34 states, and that at least 40 assemblies were functioning, with about 100 more in progress of organization, and that with but less than four assemblies—all assemblies were in a prosperous condition.

In the evening of Jan. 19, the Mother Assembly exemplified the Rainbow Initiatory Ceremony on the stage in the Scottish Rite Auditorium. This ceremonial was attended by Master Masons and Eastern Star members from all parts of the middle west.

Discontinuance of patents or diplomas, which reduces the per capita initiatory tax 25 cents, was an item of business. Mrs. Gobrecht's report on progress of "Rainbow" in New England was enthusiastically received.

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## EMINENT BANKERS OF LONDON TELL REASONS FOR OPTIMISM

Without Exception, They See Only General Betterment and Trade Prosperity Ahead

This article is the fifth of a series now being written on general conditions in British industry by Frank Plachy Jr. The outlook from the banker's viewpoint is given here by several eminent financiers.

By FRANK PLACHY JR.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—January in England was marked by the annual meetings of the five large banks, which have thousands of branches and affiliations in Great Britain and throughout the world, as well as of those of lesser institutions. For several years the custom has prevailed of a comprehensive review of the year just closed, and the prospects for the new year, being given by the chairman of each bank. These reviews are carefully prepared and are recognized as the considered views on which these institutions plan to base their policies in their relations with the industries of the country during the ensuing year.

This year the leading addresses have been looked forward to with unusual interest by those who wished to see whether the banks are in agreement with the view, widely held in general business circles, that the trend of substantial improvement has definitely set in and that a continuous expansion in trade may be looked for. In every case so far reported, the banker spokesmen have taken the view that the trough of depression has been ended and that better conditions are well on the way to realization. A few of the views expressed are quoted below:

**An Optimistic Outlook**  
Sir Felix Schuster, chairman of the National Provincial Bank: "The latest indications show that there is a far more hopeful spirit abroad and that our foreign trade is not only holding its own, but showing promise of considerable improvement, provided always that we look the situation in the face and relax no effort."

"It is evident that many trades are again able to meet competition and even high customs barriers are found not to be impenetrable. At a price in many quarters trade can be found, but the cost of production has to be a reasonable one if we are to compete with world prices. One is glad to observe that the quality of British goods is once more finding due recognition."

"The spirit of enterprise and determination which have carried the country through so many difficulties is with our people still. Given a time of peace, political and social, a better understanding between peoples and classes, mutual good will and effort toward a common aim, there is not only cause for confidence, but we may anticipate an outlook for a far brighter future."

**Return to Gold Standard**  
Dr. Walter Leaf, chairman of the Westminster Bank: "The return to the gold standard does not seem to have produced any of the disastrous effects prophesied. In particular it has been followed by a great increase of employment which was predicted, but by a steady and marked decrease. It has steadied trade and has given confidence in all cases where the forward course of the exchanges forms an important part in the placing of trade contracts. It has made possible the removal of the embargo on foreign loans."

"The increased activity of the bank's customers proves that in spite of all the evidence of depression in various most important branches of industry and commerce, there is still a very large area in which trade has been both active and profitable. Indeed, it would seem that, owing mainly to the general improvement of the standard of living among the workers, especially in the 'sheltered industries,' the general spending power of the community has been materially enhanced, and our internal trade has been throughout the year on a sound and profitable basis."

"It is necessary to protest against the outcry that British trade is doomed, and to point out once more that we are holding our pre-war proportion of world trade, and our own export trade has fallen off in rather less ratio than world trade as a whole."

**A Testing Time**  
Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank: "Our trade has had to struggle against adverse conditions, but its vitality has not yet been seriously impaired. There is always room for improvement, and I believe the years of depression have been a testing time for us and a warning to put our house in order. The exceptional depression has been largely due to temporary financial conditions, and I have strong hopes these are now coming to an end."

F. C. Goodenough, chairman of Barclay's Bank: "Although we have been passing through a very critical period, our position may be regarded as improving, and there is great hope for the future. Our policy also has been sound, both as regards the return to gold and the removal of the restriction on external loans, and also as to the purely temporary measures."

G. P. Dewhurst, chairman of Williams Deacon's Bank: "It is a little cause for satisfaction in the progress of this country's trade during the past year, we can, at all events, fairly claim that we have laid the foundations for better things by assisting the world to get back

to normal working conditions. To mention only three outstanding instances—the Treaty of Locarno, the settlement of inter-allied debts and a return to the gold standard—each in its respective sphere marked definite progress in that recovery of trade to which we all look forward."

**Conservative Statements**  
These sentiments could be quoted almost without limit, and they come from men who never write a line for publication without the most painstaking investigation and care. British banking leaders are perhaps the most conservative and cautious men in the whole field of commercial enterprise.

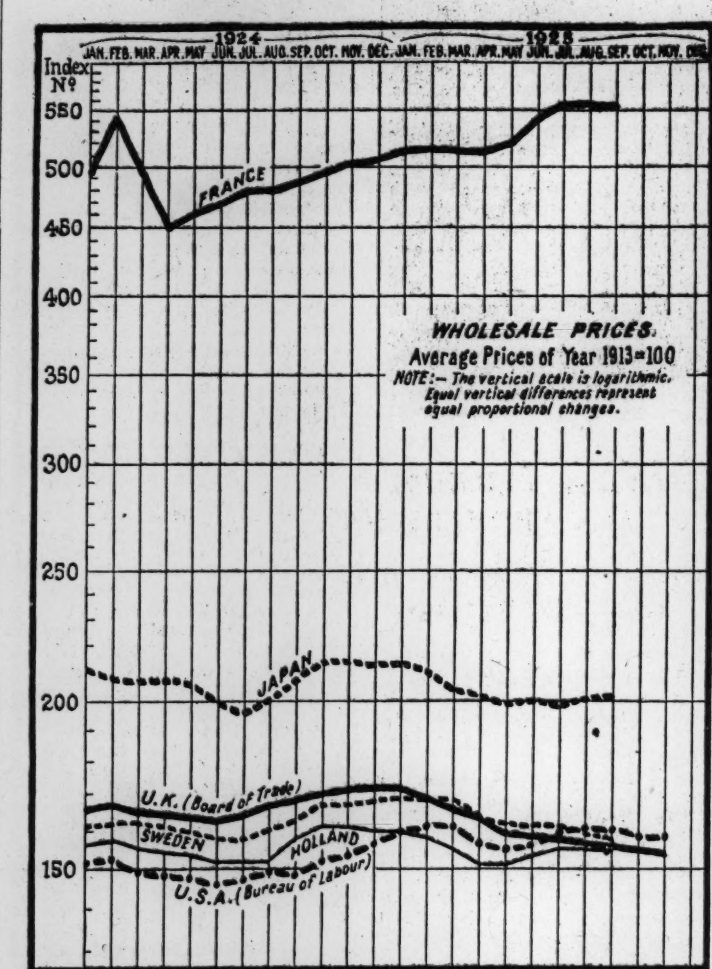
The accompanying graph tells vividly why orders are again being

received by British manufacturers and exporters. It was compiled by the Manchester Guardian from official sources. British goods have been severely handicapped by the high level of wholesale prices which prevailed until recent months, but the steady downward trend, especially in prices of foodstuffs and raw cotton, have brought about great improvement.

It will be noted that British prices are strongly trending downward while those of the United States and other countries are either going up or marking time. British bankers have long predicted a rise in the American price level as the result of the huge gold stock in America and the expansion of credit, and believe that this is now taking place, with the result that British industry finds itself on a much more favorable competitive plane with American goods.

The steady downward trend in wholesale prices in Great Britain is a factor of tremendous importance in again placing manufacturers in a position where they can compete with Continental countries, and with the United States.

### World Wholesale Prices



### FARMING PRODUCTION AND PROFITS STUDIED

University of California to Publish Results

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6 (Staff Correspondence).—While California farmers are vitally concerned in obtaining rural credit, they are displaying interest in the work of the division of rural institutions, University of California, which is undertaking a survey to determine the relationship between volume of production and earnings of farmers. Opinion is expressed that results of these researches will go a long way to stabilize agriculture in California by co-ordinating production with price trends, thereby showing when and where production exceeds demand and becomes unprofitable.

"It will tend to place agriculture on a business basis," said Henry E. Erdman, professor of rural institutions. "Our findings will not be allowed to slumber in dry reports. They will be applied directly through every known channel to reach the farmer. He has long worked in the dark. We are after all data, not part of it. Three studies are under way. They relate to the growing of pears, cantaloupes and poultry, with special attention to eggs. Every factor affecting price of these commodities, supply and demand will be sought. This information is essential to successful farming. It will be used to devise methods helpful to the industry."

That recent hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission have clarified the situation concerning price trends of horticultural products is the opinion of Frank T. Sweet, president of the California Growers and Shippers Protective League and of the California Pear Growers Association. Mr. Sweet sees the agricultural problem of California as one of overproduction which the University researches will help solve.

**PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR**  
Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company has purchased \$249,800 of its 8 per cent debentures in anticipation of sinking-fund requirement due April 1, 1926.

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### MILWAUKEE ACTIVE WITH NEW PROJECTS

Five Important Improvements Under Consideration

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 4 (Special Correspondence).—Five important projects are being promoted for 1926 by the Milwaukee Public Land Commission, according to C. W. Whitnall, secretary, each intended to develop Milwaukee in a "regional way" preventing congestion and grouping activities of like nature in the direction of comfort, convenience and efficiency for the entire city.

The projects are: The Menominee River Parkway, as far west as Watonsau, connecting with the county system; the Kinnickinnic Parkway, from Jackson to Humboldt parks, also connecting with the county system; the Chicago Road parkway; a new food terminal project in the lower third ward, accessible to the railroads and lake lines; and the Strehlow project, for the comfort of the growing travel over the county roads now entering the city from the northwest and north.

"It is hoped, also," said Mr. Whitnall, "to provide municipal buildings in distant parts of the city where citizens can pay taxes, licenses, water bills, and so on, with branches of important city departments."

**"GAS" TAX TOTALS \$4,277,985**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4 (Staff Correspondence).—The gasoline tax bill of motorists in California amounted to \$4,277,985 for the quarter ended Dec. 31, according to a report issued by the Board of Equalization. This sum represents a two-cent per gallon levy on 216,059,863 gallons of motor vehicle fuel, after deducting 1 per cent for losses in handling.

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## BETTER PICTURE OPINIONS DIFFER

National Conference in Chicago Discusses Angles of Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—A difference of opinion regarding the most sensible and effective way to eliminate objectionable motion picture films and to promote wholesome and helpful pictures is being manifested here at the fourth national motion picture conference under auspices of the Federal Motion Picture Council in America.

Some speakers favor federal legislation involving a national censorship. William D. Uphaw, United States Congressman from Georgia, is scheduled to present a discussion before the conference of his bill now before Congress. William I. Swope, United States Congressman from Pennsylvania, is to speak at the same meeting on relative merits of his own movie bill now before Congress. Some speakers have appeared at the conference have presented a hopeful picture of the national situation and declared that things are not as bad as they have been declared to be and that Government censorship would be harmful and restrict freedom.

Mrs. Robbins Gilman, executive secretary of the Women's Co-operative Alliance, Minneapolis, Minn., in a survey of the motion picture problem, recommended "federal legislation because the industry has failed repeatedly to improve itself or to be improved through unofficial organizations." She described a plan to evaluate pictures by use of a detailed score card worked out under direction of the Federal Motion Picture Council, and declared that "as parents, educators, social or religious leaders, we are under obligation to the youth of this and other countries to join this movement."

Mrs. Gilman said: "I favor federal legislation to control standards of motion picture production:

"1. Because of the national and international character of the industry."  
"2. Because state legislation can in no way effect interstate or foreign commerce in reference to films."  
"3. Because it will furnish a standard for all producers and it is better to have one standard than 48 state regulations."

"4. Because students of law and motion picture production are convinced of the wisdom of attacking the centralized industry with centralized authority."

"5. I favor federal control of motion picture standards as provided for in the Uphaw bill because my interest is broad enough to include the youth of all nations."

"The Uphaw bill provides certain definite standards for production of films, standards accepted by the National Association of Educational Workers in March, 1921, and issued as official standards for the Associated Producers organized under Will Hays' direction. They are of such a character that religious, social, and educational workers can sincerely endorse them. The Uphaw bill, as far as possible, removes the proposed commission from partisan politics."

Ben B. Lindsey, for 26 years judge of the Juvenile and Family Courts of Denver, Colo., is here in the city on other missions, but has been invited to address the conference. He is opposed to an official censorship. Judge Lindsey said that a plan now operating in Colorado has noticeably improved the character of pictures. Under chairmanship of Mrs. Virginia Palmer, the Colorado Parents and Teachers' Association has local committees throughout the State to approve and to widely advertise good pictures and to disapprove and widely advertise bad ones so that the public has its choice.

Mrs. Gilman said that the industry now the fourth in the United States, has an invested capital of \$5,000,000, with theaters having a daily attendance of 20,000,000, two-thirds of whom are women and children.

**UTAH UNIVERSITY SHOWS PROGRESS**  
Offers Educational Advantages to Wide Territory

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 1 (Special Correspondence).—With a mountain range as its back yard the

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University of Utah supplies the real academic work of the Great Basin. Offers educational leadership to a wide territory and supplies teachers for the secondary and public schools of this State.

Education in the Great Basin is young. Twenty-five years ago in Utah there were only four or five secondary schools and not more than three of these were public. But in that time this university has grown, supplying the educational needs of the State and rendering special aid to the engineering industry through research and preparation of skilled engineers.

George Thomas, president of the university, says that he believes western education is on a parity with that of the East because the people have faith in their advanced institutions. The University of Utah does not use intelligence testing as a means of selecting students.



Los Angeles, Calif.  
Special Correspondence

Two little girls had but one door key to admit them to their home when they returned from school in the afternoon, their mother being away.

The key was in possession of the younger girl, as the distance to her school wasn't so great, and it closed a little earlier than did the school of the older child.

One day the little one had to remain after school in order to give more attention to one of her lessons, as her recitation of this study had been far from perfect. When she was finally dismissed, she realized the older girl would be at home and unable to get into the house.

Without giving a thought to herself, the little girl ran all of the eight or ten blocks to her home, and was happy as well as fully repaid for her exertion in arriving a moment before her sister.

This taught her a lesson and made her resolve to study harder and be a better student, but for carelessness and inattention other people suffered as well as herself.

Indianapolis, Ind.  
Special Correspondence

During the winter months a father was out of work and the family of 10 children and a brave little mother were often without the barest necessities. Some interested friends found great pleasure in calling occasionally with supplies for immediate needs, but the most appreciated gift still continues.

A woman on whom material gifts have been most lavishly bestowed calls each Monday afternoon and gathers the younger children into her cozy car taking them on a spin through the country air. The conversation is steered to topics of helpfulness and cheer by this tactful giver.

The ride over, all go tumbling into the house together where a music lesson is given to the daintiest of little troop—a girl—whose greatest ambition has always been to be "a music teacher." During the lesson others of the group stand by for they, too, expect to practice during the following week the lesson given.

"My happiest afternoon" the fortunate lady whispers to a friend who can well believe it.

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## Michigan's Great Telescope Is Now Nearing Completion

R. P. Lamont's Gift Will Go to Bloemfontein, South Africa, for Observation of Double Stars

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Special Correspondence  
WHAT is said to be one of the great refracting telescopes of the world, the gift of Mr. R. P. Lamont of Chicago, is nearing completion at the observatory of the University of Michigan. This instrument has an object glass of 27 inches in diameter, and is said to be surpassed in power only by the telescopes of the Yerkes, the Lick, and the Allegheny Observatories of the United States, while in Europe there are only five which slightly exceed its strength.

William J. Hussey, professor of Astronomy at the University of Michigan in explaining the purpose of Mr. Lamont's gift said, "This telescope is to be sent to the southern hemisphere, primarily for the discovery and measurement of double stars, but it will doubtless be used for other observations. When the contemplated work there is completed it will be brought back to Ann Arbor as one of the important instruments of the University of Michigan Observatory."

Professor Hussey, who has been engaged in a study of double stars for many years both at the Lick Observatory and at the University of Michigan, said that "Astronomers are now largely engaged in the study of stars, and in an endeavor to learn more completely the story of the origin and development of the stars, and particularly to determine the place which our sun occupies among the thousands of millions of similar bodies which are scattered widely throughout endless space."

**Region Near South Celestial Pole**

"The data for these studies must include facts concerning every kind of star, in all its variations, and must be gathered from stars in every quarter of the sky. Some of the facts must be obtained by observations made in the southern hemisphere, for a third of the sky in the region surrounding the south celestial pole is not accessible to the observers in the northern hemisphere."

"At different times astronomical expeditions have been sent to the southern hemisphere, in some cases to do what had been wholly neglected and in others to supplement what has inadequately been done by the existing southern observatories. To gather such data some of the American universities have permanent southern astronomical stations, to supplement work of their home observatories."

Professor Hussey deplored the fact that "double star astronomy is a department which has not received as much attention in the south as it should be given. For many years," he declared, "there has been an urgent need of a comprehensive survey of the southern stars with a powerful instrument, so that this department of astronomy may be made as complete for the southern stars as it is for those of the northern sky."

**Each Star to Be Measured**

"This work cannot be done quickly," he continued. "It will require years of patient examination and measurement to complete in a satisfactory manner what needs to be done. All of the stars to the sixth magnitude over a third of the sky, including some of its richest regions, will have to be examined, one by one; perhaps more than a hundred thousand in all. Each star will have to be measured, and only several times, to obtain exact values of the relative positions of the components, and after a few years the measurements will need to be repeated to secure evidences of change and of orbital motion. The study of double stars is a binary," explained the professor. "It consists of two stars, that is, two suns, situated so near to each other that they revolve about their common center of mass in the same manner."

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119 East 34th Street

excess of 40 tons each 24 hours. The plant, according to George W. Wallace, consulting engineer, is designed in the light of technical information resulting from the operation of a single 40-ton unit for approximately two years.

Results indicate that shale oil production will cost less than \$1 per barrel, this including only plant operation expenses, such as labor and supplies. The shale yields about nine-tenths of a barrel of oil per ton, with the plant giving 90 per cent plant recovery result.

"The operation thus far indicates that a plant having a sufficiently large throughput—say 1000 tons, or more per day—would produce oil at a cost under 75 cents per barrel," said Mr. Wallace.

"The process used by the N-T-U Company is known as the Dundas-Hawes process and differs from other attempts to distill shale oil in that the heat required for distillation is supplied by the non-oil forming combustible matter of the shale remaining in the spent shale after the oil is distilled by a direct internal combustion. The combustion and distillation are conducted downwardly through a column of shale in 40-ton charges. It is claimed economies are secured over those obtained by distilling shale in a closed retort which is externally heated."

### DETROIT INAUGURATES NEW TRAFFIC SYSTEM

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 8 (Special Correspondence).—Detroit's new loop traffic system, which is calculated to speed up traffic through the downtown area, has been put into operation. Five one-way streets are designated and 123 traffic signal lights are employed.

Officials believe the traffic loop will speed up traffic through the area affected more than 20 per cent. When the lights are working perfectly, it will be possible for the motorist to drive at an average speed and not make a single stop while within the half-mile circle embraced in the loop.

### RELIGION STUDENTS ACTIVE IN CHICAGO

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—One thousand teachers and leaders from Chicago churches will be enrolled in leadership classes before the close of the year. The Chicago Council of Religious Education.

Twelve schools offering 28 courses in 12 subjects will have been offered before the close of the year. It was announced at the annual meeting of the council that 1670 daily vacation Bible schools, with a total enrollment of 239,737 persons, have been conducted here since 1907 when the work was started.

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Replicas of French models and hats adapted from the French to better suit American types. In the predominating colors for Spring—pink pearl, lovebird (a color, now a fashion success, which we introduced in December)—meerschaut, honey, canary.

For wear where it's sunny—and for wear-when-her.

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## Alaska, Land of Mystery, Beckons to the Stranger

Seattle Jeweler Who Became a Prospector and  
Fur Trader Tells of Opportunities

That Alaska is one of the few remaining lands of mystery, and legend and romance, as well as a neighborhood where the typical frontier tradition, that prevailed in America in the early days of its settlement, still survives, are factors to which Louis Wolfe, who went to Alaska as prospector 14 years ago and who now makes interlude with visiting friends in Boston, attributes the frequent reluctance of persons who go there for six months or a year to leave and live elsewhere.

It is the land of the unlocked door and the generous helping hand to the stranger, where the news and the hopes and problems alike of the lone prospector encountered upon the trail become of vital importance and furnish conclusive reason for solicitude and assistance.

Mr. Wolfe will tell, in the calm manner of the man whose world has long been the trackless wastes of snows, with only sled dogs and an Indian for company for a journey of perhaps 1500 miles, of the tradition of the trail which bids a man make free, if he finds a prospector's cabin, with bunk and food supplies, bound only by the honor of the north country to leave a descriptive note, scribbled on a scrap of paper and weighted with gold dust sufficient to repay for what he has taken. He will say, with a glint of humor, that one must go to the so-called "civilized" regions to find the door locked against the traveler and a watch kept on the larder and supplies.

**Where a Stranger Is Welcome**  
But that in the north country, if a man comes into his own cabin after a journey of several hundred miles and finds a stranger man in his bunk he will not say "Get up, I'm tired," but "Well, pardner, where ye from and did you find everything ye wanted?"

There is the story too, much too long to tell in detail, of "Stampede Mary" who has mushed thousands of miles behind her dogs, made camp on the trail like all good prospectors, and undergone all the bitter conditions of life in the open, in order to be in on every gold stampede. Alaska has had more than three decades of "Stampede Mary" wants to strike it rich. Not because she wants the money or would have much use for it if she did have it, but because she wants the matchless thrill and adventure of discovery.

There are tales too of Smiling Albert and Two-Story John who are thus named because he is so tall, of Automatic Bwede and Forty-Mile Bob and Gumbot Johnson and Sandbar McLean whose mail comes to them addressed simply by those names and invariably finds them without delay. Mr. Wolfe was a jeweler in Seattle. The work was confining and he struck out up to Alaska to exchange for the restrictions of indoor work, the limitless fascination of the open country and travel behind a string of dogs. For livelihood he took to buying furs from the natives, going hundreds of miles by compass, with only his "fox" next to him for the compass, and a native helper.

Alaska is the logical land wherein a man knows what a day may bring forth. Where no prospector thinks of anything but the bare expression of good will to say to another, in time of necessity, "You have a pretty heavy load there, and the going is heavier than usual from here on—I have a couple of dogs that aren't working. Take them, use them and bring them or send them back when you're through."

**Give What Money Won't Buy**  
Often money couldn't buy the things men give each other in the north country through the sheer functioning of good will. Mr. Wolfe tells of a particularly hazardous trip he took last year across the tundra when, unexpectedly, there was no snow. The going was excessively rough and he nearly lost his sleigh. All the bolts but two were gone and it looked as if the sleigh would be soon dashed to pieces on the jagged trail. Business compelled him to go forward nevertheless. Finally he came to a roadhouse and therein found a man who, by the merest chance, happened to have a dozen of the very size of bolts required to make up the 14 to restore his sleigh. "I would," says Mr. Wolfe, "have given him \$20 for them. But he would only take \$5 and remind me to get some at the next trading post and send them back to him so that any other prospector in my predicament might have the use of them." Mr. Wolfe tells earnestly what the

proposed abandonment of the Alaska railroad would mean to Alaskan residents. If the building of the railroad was hazardous it was no more so than Seward's purchase, for \$7,200,000, of Alaska in 1867 when he was jeered at for paying the amount for an iceberg which was promptly named "Seward's Polly." And as is well known Alaska has turned out to be something better than a Polly. The railroad was completed in 1921 at a cost of \$58,000,000. So far it has not been put on a paying basis. Mr. Wolfe sets five years more as the time required to accomplish this. The huge investment was originally made in the hope of opening up Alaska for homesteaders and miners. It runs 467 miles from Seward to Fairbanks. Thus it has opened up all the coal lands and the mineral belt as well as vast reaches of land which are available to be put under cultivation and await only the arrival of homesteaders who, in turn, need only the assurance that the freight differential, and other accompanying factors which are necessities for agricultural neighborhoods, will be properly adjusted.

**Wheat Raised at Fairbanks**  
At Fairbanks wheat is being raised, and oats, as well as garden products which in quality can hold their own with the superior products of the States. The season is short, but for crops of potatoes, turnips and such products, but, on the other hand, there are as many as 20 hours of sunshine in the days of June and July, which obviously causes the crops to mature much more rapidly.

Mr. Wolfe believes that it is not friendly of the States to consider the abolition of the Alaskan Railroad, for Alaska is an empire in itself, only 25 years old, and holds tested potentialities that surpass those of other such regions as have, with the assistance required from outside, helped themselves to prosperity and independence.

Before the Klondike rush there was no population to speak of in Alaska. Alaska has now arrived at the point of development which makes her like a small child just learning to walk. She is unquestionably possessed of tremendous resources, and it is not improbable that in a decade reindeer export alone will become a source of revenue of importance to the whole State.

The sheep and pulp industries which are thriving in Alaska need the railroad. Alaska's chief deterrent to cumulative independence has long been prohibitive transportation. Mr. Wolfe would like to see the migration encouraged and a modified homesteaders' provision in force in Alaska. The Seattle Chamber of Commerce is industriously working to establish a migration to Alaska similar in volume to the Florida migration.

**Colonization the Solution**  
Alaska obviously will attract only folk who are not afraid of hard work, but colonization seems to be the clue to the impetus of her prosperity and independent success. The homestead laws of Canada are excellent pattern. Mr. Wolfe believes for the opening up of Alaska, Alaska's present homestead law involves title in five years, whereas Canada's law gives title in three. If the law in Alaska were modified to three years and the freight differential made as reasonable as possible so that the prospector could see, at the outset, some encouraging prospect for disposing of his supplies, Mr. Wolfe believes Alaska would become the obvious new land of opportunity to great numbers of people.

Alaska's largest population lives, at present, along the coast and south of the railroad belt. Thus it depends upon supplies from the States, but if homesteaders are assisted and the railroad is kept open, Mr. Wolfe believes it would be a comparatively short time before the residents could hold their own in competition with products shipped from the States, and in time could establish an export market. At present the homesteaders' market is localized in the nearest towns with an obviously restricted opportunity as the result.

Mr. Wolfe sets, beside the original purchase price of Alaska, the fact that there has already been exported from Alaska, in fish, minerals, timber and furs, \$1,000,000,000. Anchorage has an annual agricultural fair, a fact which always amazes tourists, at which exhibits of potatoes and turnips, pumpkins and carrots and strawberries of which one grower has a five-acre cultivation and which

## Alaska Doesn't Seem to Be All Ice and Snow



**CHARLEY LAUNDRY  
BATHS IN A REAL BATH  
TUB. PAPER. HANGING SIGN WRITING  
HOE REPAIRING. CHAS. REBHUN THE  
ANDY. MAN. McGRATH ALASKA.**



Upper left: The old and the new in Alaska.  
Upper right: Mr. Wolfe on "The Tundra Trail."  
Middle left: Comfort is provided by the Charley's.  
Middle right: The newer mode of dress joins with the older in the liking of the women and children.  
Bottom: Man and his friend in the snowy wastes of the North Country.

exceed in flavor those raised for the California market, are among the eloquent items pointing to the potentialities of Alaska.

Mr. Wolfe believes that the States have nothing to lose and everything to gain in extending this further period of assistance to Alaska, that she may become, not only independent and self supporting, but that she may become one of the newer, important sources of supply for other parts of the world.

### NORWAY'S FARM LABOR WARNED

OSLO, Norway, Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence)—The famous Norwegian novelist, Johan Bojer, some time ago suggested that Norwegian youth from the rural districts should emigrate to France in order to cultivate French soil, as a great need for farm workers prevails in that country. The suggestion has aroused a considerable amount of interest, and has been widely discussed in Norwegian newspapers, unemployment being a very serious problem in present-day Norway.

Upon careful investigation, however, the state superintendent of unemployment warns Norwegian workers, both industrial and agricultural, against going to France, as present conditions there are unfavorable. Meanwhile a representative of the French Société Générale d'Immigration has been to Oslo, and has expressed his opinion that there is doubtless room for many workers on the land in France, but that a plan must first be worked out and sanctioned by the authorities. This society will probably establish an office in Oslo.

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### GENERAL PERSHING BACK FROM TACNA

Plebiscite Commission Head  
Returns to Washington

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (P)—Gen. John J. Pershing has returned to Washington after a five-months absence in South America as head of the Tacna-Arica plebiscite commission.

He was met at the railway station by Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, Undersecretary of State Joseph C. Grew, Maj.-Gen. John L. Hines, chief of staff of the army; Maj.-Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, deputy chief of staff; Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union, and a number of other Government officials. After brief greetings he was taken to temporary quarters in an uptown house.

"All I can say now," he said, turning to newspaper men, "is that I have an appointment with Secretary Kellogg. Until that engagement is filled, I must decline to discuss the Tacna-Arica situation in any way whatever."

He has every confidence that Maj.-Gen. William Lassiter, who succeeded him as head of the plebiscite commission, will be able to carry on the work as well as he or any other American.

Because of this confidence and despite his eagerness to complete the task he was assigned to, General Pershing feels that the plebiscite will be conducted with every likelihood of success.

### LONDON ASSISTS OLDER STUDENT

University Degree Placed  
Within Reach of Many  
Who Will Earn It

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON, Jan. 29 — The London County Council has recently made a new departure in connection with its policy of scholarships for higher education. Like most other education authorities in the country, it has long made a practice of granting aid to students who, after leaving school, have shown an aptness for particular trades or professions.

The new step is noteworthy, because it is entirely separated from vocational considerations, and aims at enabling the student who has left school (for some years mayhap) and who shows a zeal for learning pure and simple, quite apart from its bearing upon any occupation, to proceed to a university.

Art and technological scholarships are a familiar part of the educational provision of the London authority, and such scholarships have enabled many young people to become proficient in their respective callings which the new scholarships will give to young people who have shown by their attendance at voluntary classes and their progress thereat a keen desire and also a capacity for intellectual advancement for its own sake, the opportunity to pursue this bent.

The scholarships will be given to candidates who have been in commercial or industrial employment and who have attended evening classes for at least two years in a literary institute or have undergone a similar course (such as, for example, the Workers' Educational Association classes).

The awards will be such as will enable the accepted candidates to proceed to an arts course at a university, and will thus enable men and women who wish to obtain a degree, not for utilitarian but for cultural purposes, to fulfill their very laudable desires.

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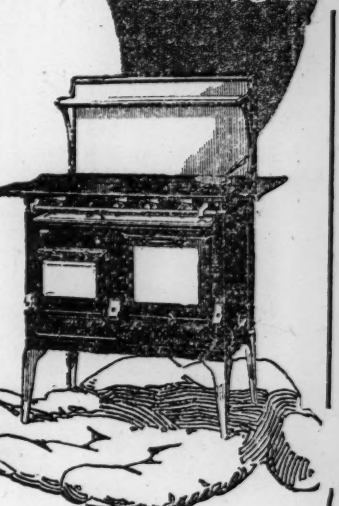
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# SUNSET STORIES

## How Scottie and Topsy Became Friends

SCOTTIE, the puppy, and Topsy, the pussy, were Joan's pets. Scottie liked Topsy's new kittens very much, but he was not allowed to go near their basket when Topsy was about. She seemed to think that all dogs were her enemies, and she humped up her back and spat at Scottie if he tried to peep at her babies. She did not know that little Joan often lifted her puppy up to look into the basket when mummy was very kind to them; he was delighted if one of them snuggled up against his coat.

When the weather grew warm, Joan's mummy thought it would be nice for the kittens to be in the open air; and one sunny morning, she lifted their basket out onto the garden seat. Topsy was quite pleased with the new arrangement, and she lay in the basket purring, and blinking her eyes at the sun. When the kittens were all fast asleep she gently raised herself and jumped onto the ground. She looked round, wondering if it would be safe to leave her babies in the garden, but seeing nobody about, she crept away into the next field.

## GYPSIES ATTEND A REAL SCHOOL

Forty Children Present on Opening Day—Evening Classes for Adults

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Jan. 29.—The first school for gypsy children in England has just been opened in Surrey. It is a portable school, made so that it can be taken down easily and put up in a fresh place when necessary. Forty children from 4 to 14 came on the first day. The gypsies in the heathland and hills of Surrey are evidently fully alive to the value of the three R's.

Although the new school has two bathrooms adjoining it, reports say that the children all arrived in spotless condition, with clean pineneedles and clean pineneedles, which contrasted well with their weather-tanned, smiling faces.

The schoolmaster is naturally the great factor in the success of this gypsy school and the Surrey County Council has appointed A. S. M. to take charge. He and his wife will live in a caravan beside the school. It is an interesting experiment, for although there are no school fees to pay, attendance is voluntary.

Many other school might take pattern from the gypsy school subjects. Besides the elementary reading, writing, and arithmetic, the trades of these migratory people will be taught. They will learn how to make baskets, and rugs, and how to mend clothes, and how to garden, and how to be a subject taught as time goes on.

In the evening there will be classes for the older gypsies, many of whom can neither read nor write. There will be a bootmaking and mending class, and the tinkering for which gypsies have been noted for centuries will possibly be a useful addition to the subjects taught. On Saturday nights the singing, for which gypsies have special talent, will be heard, and the old-world country dance is not to be neglected.

This school at Hurdwood, high up in the Surrey hills, over which the Romans have wandered for countless generations, and close to the country home of the present Minister of Education, is said to be the first school which these nomads have ever been persuaded to attend.

CANADIAN-HAITIAN TRADE  
HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 3.—Trade increase between Canada and the Republic of Haiti has been indicated here by the recent large shipments of fish to that country. Haiti, on its part, has indicated a desire for closer trade relations by appointing trade consuls at Toronto and Quebec in addition to those it had at Halifax and several other points. The Canadian Government merchant marine is being urged to have ships on the Halifax-Jamaica route call at Haitian ports, as well as at Dominican ports.

after all? She jumped timidly from the garden wall and crept to the garden seat. She stood on the ground before Scottie, ready to spit and run away if he moved, but he seemed to understand, and sat quite still. Then she climbed into the basket by the side of her kittens, and finding that the dog did not interfere with them she soon was fast asleep. Delighted that Topsy at last understood him, Scottie curled himself up on the seat and went to sleep too.

A little later, Joan came into the garden to give her pets their lunch. When she saw them all asleep so close together she was very happy. She tip-toed into the house and came back with her mummy.

"Look, Mummy! Isn't it splendid!" she whispered. "Topsy has found out at last that Scottie is her friend." Joan fed them side by side, and from that time onward, Topsy allowed the puppy to visit her babies as often as he pleased. Often when Topsy returned from a walk, she found Scottie on guard, and greeted him with a purr.

Of course Joan was very pleased at the improved state of affairs. She was able to sit on the garden seat nursing her pussy while her doggie and the kittens rolled over each other and played happily together.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



The Boss and his Dad bundled themselves up in a lot of clothes this morning and I got all excited about it because I thought it meant we were going on a hike of some kind.

And when the Boss opened the back door I was most excited because I thought it meant we were going on a hike of some kind.



It was about all I could do to wait through it, too, and I soon changed my mind about wanting to take a long hike.

When I stopped and looked back, though, I discovered that there was no one there. The Boss and his Dad were busy shoveling snow off the walks.



But I found plenty to do—I danced around and barked at them and made them work fast.

## SCOTS TO WATCH FOR PASSPORT NUMBERS

Emigrants Told to Get Document Two Months Ahead

GLASGOW, Jan. 30 (Special Correspondence).—The pressure of economic difficulty that induces emigration to America is probably as light in Scotland as in any country, yet the available visas have been taken out far ahead. Public interest in the probable time when certain numbers will be reached is so great that the Glasgow newspapers print tables showing approximate dates. The accompanying excerpt is taken from the Glasgow Evening News of recent date.

The following table has been compiled for the purpose of giving intending emigrants to America, from the Glasgow area, some idea as to when they may expect to be called up by the United States Consul in Glasgow for the issue of visa certificates.

Applicants' numbers (between) Possible date of appointment  
13,500 and 14,500 ..... February, 1926  
14,500 and 15,000 ..... March, 1926  
15,000 and 15,700 ..... April, 1926

"It should be clearly understood that, although the table has been carefully prepared and approved by the Consul, the dates given are only approximate. Intending emigrants are advised to provide themselves with passports at least two or three months before they are due for an appointment with the Consul, and any applicants with passports two years old should have them renewed."

The system of examining intending emigrants at the port of departure instead of at Ellis Island continues to win favor. It has eliminated a vast amount of loss of time and money, and has saved a great deal of distress.

## MOBILE CAPTURED BY MARDI GRAS

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 11 (Special).—Dressed in gala attire, Mobile is celebrating its Mardi Gras, which will last until next week. Thousands of visitors are here to witness it. Among the interesting features will be the big parade, a masked ball and the greeting to the "Empress of Joy," who will arrive at the city wharf on her royal yacht, accompanied by his knights and pages.

The United States Cruiser Denver and two British cruisers, the Constant and Curlew, are here in honor of the carnival, and will entertain visitors during the week. The carnival will end with a fantastic parade for the "Order of Myths," with an elaborate float representation, and a grand ball.

## AUTHORS ARE TIED FOR O'HENRY PRIZE

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (P).—Julian Street and Wilbur Daniel Steele have tied for first honors for the 1925 O'Henry Memorial prize, it is announced by the Society of Arts and Sciences. Mr. Street will receive the prize of \$500, however, because Mr. Steele already has won two prizes from the society and is barred from the money award.

Mr. Street's story was "Mr. Bisbee's Princess" and Mr. Steele's was "The Man Who Saw Through Heaven."

Second prize of \$250 has been awarded to Wythe Williams for his "Splendid With Swords."

The prize of \$100 for the best brief short story was awarded to Mary Austin for her "Papago Wedding."

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Set-in sleeves, one large pocket. The belt is drawn through slashes in the apron, fastening in the back. Very nicely finished at all seams. Sizes 36 to 46.

## In the Ship Lanes

THE Chesapeake & Delaware Canal is to be completed this spring, the Atlantic Deep-sea Waterways Association states. Ships will then be able to navigate an inland waterway of 12-foot depth from Trenton, N. J., to Beaufort, N. C., below Cape Hatteras.

All that is needed to complete an inland route from Boston to this point is a canal across New Jersey from Raritan Bay to the Delaware River.

This 30-mile canal is the next goal for which the Waterways Association is striving. J. Hampton Moore, its president, announces. A joint meeting of the association with the Trenton Chamber of Commerce is scheduled for March 2 and 3, at which a number of states and prominent politicians and publicists will speak. The army engineers have indicated the route for the canal, the State of New Jersey has guaranteed the right of way and the authorization of Congress is all that is now necessary to start the project.

Deepening of the Delaware River from Philadelphia northward to Trenton to 20 feet also is advocated, approximately \$1,000,000 is needed for this improvement.

## Cunard Leads in Traffic

For the third successive year, the Cunard Line reports a greater number of passengers than other transatlantic lines, the figures being compiled by the North Atlantic Conference. With its associated lines, it carried 226,301 passengers in 1925, or more than one-fourth of all travelers transported by 20 North Atlantic companies.

More people crossed the Atlantic during 1925 than during any year since the war, the total increase to and from United States ports being 126,407. The gains were in all classes and for both east and west-bound traffic.

## Southern Pacific Fleet

A fleet of all types of equipment ranking with those of many large steamship companies is operated by the Southern Pacific System through its own and affiliated services. This includes 23 steamships, 15 passenger ferry steamers and four river steamers. In addition, there are four car transfer steamers to carry trains across the rivers at such points as New Orleans, La., and Port Costa to Benicia, Calif., 15 ferries, 12 tugs and a number of barges, dredges, freight car-transfer floats and other supplementary floating equipment.

A total of more than 150 units are in service and while this does not equal in numbers the fleets of the Pennsylvania Railroad in New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere, or of the New York Central in New York, it includes larger vessels than either.

Ships of one 23,000-ton displacement, the Tamaqua, a freighter in the Atlantic service.

## Westphalia Reaches New York

The steamship Westphalia of the Hamburg-American Line arrived at New York amid a blast of salutes from outgoing and other incoming vessels. She brought the rescued crew of the Dutch freighter Alkaid 1000 Miles Off Cape Race.

In shipping circles, the Alkaid rescue recalls a similar experience of the Hamburg-American Line. In 1914, when commanding the Bavaria, also of the Hamburg-American Line, en route from Baltimore to Boston, he went to the aid of the German tanker Oklahoma which was showing distress signals, and took off the last eight members of the crew.

Hudson Navigation Sold  
The assets of the Hudson Navigation Company, operating a fleet of ships between New York and Albany, have been sold for \$4,200,000, to the Assets Purchasing Corporation of Delaware. The organization committee of the steamship company had endeavored to buy back the control from the creditors.

Miami Harbor Opened  
The channel up Biscayne Bay to Miami has been reopened by the dredging of a route around the cap-sized Danish barge which had bottled up the harbor for nearly a month. During that time, a number of ships were interned in Miami while others were prevented from reaching their docks and landing cargoes.

Golfers' Tours  
Two special tours for golfers to Scotland have been arranged by the Cunard Line, leaving New York on May 29 on the Transylvania and on July 5 on the California. The charges will include steamship passage, privilege of playing on the various courses in Scotland, hotel charges and automobile transfers.

Charles Stewart, Boston manager of the Cunard Line, has returned from a trip to the Scotch links, where he selected 48 courses as being suitable to include in the itinerary of the tours.

Developing American Shipping  
T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the United States Shipping Board and ardent promoter of American shipping, has prepared a pamphlet for general distribution among American business men urging them to patronize their own merchant ships. The goal of the American steamship lines is to

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## Slippers for Southern Resorts

are of White Kid, \$12.50, \$16

White lends an attractive feature to the tropical clothes after the dark heavy clothing of our climate. And the new shoes of shining white kid are simply styled, the opera pump in fashion's favorite—or perhaps one strap to cross the instep.

## The Wm. Hengerer Co.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

## HOOVER APRONS—\$1.25

A Practical No-Button Garment for Morning

Made of neat chambrays in green, blue, pink and all-white. The colored Hoovers are trimmed with a long roll collar, of white.

Set-in sleeves, one large pocket. The belt is drawn through slashes in the apron, fastening in the back. Very nicely finished at all seams. Sizes 36 to 46.

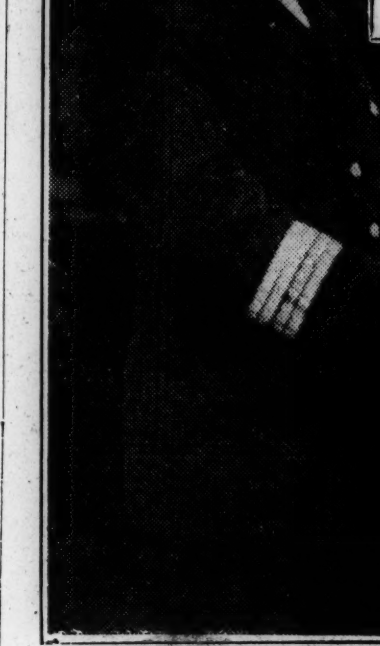
handle more than half of the foreign commerce of the nation. This figure is not now being realized, and the reports of recent years indicate that foreign ships are increasing their volume of tonnage to and from United States ports.

Liner Movements  
FROM NEW YORK  
Saturday, Feb. 13  
SS Paris, French, Plymouth and Havre.

FROM BOSTON  
Sunday, Feb. 14  
SS Celtic, White Star, Queenstown and Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO  
Saturday, Feb. 20  
SS Finland, Panama Pacific, Los Angeles and New York via Panama Canal.

SS President Lincoln, Dollar, Hong Kong and Manila  
F. S.



CAPT. CARL GRAALFS  
Captain of Steamship Westphalia of the Hamburg-American Line Which Rescued the Crew of the Dutch Freighter Alkaid 1000 Miles Off Cape Race

## RELIGIOUS LEADERS TO MEET

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 21 (Special Correspondence).—The Religious Education Association, an international organization composed of leaders in the field of religious education, will meet in Canada for its twenty-third annual convention, to be held here for four days, March 9 to 12. Speakers of note will be present to consider the convention theme of "Religious Education: Participation in World Affairs."

Practical discussions of the bearing of missions on the main theme will find a place on the program, while religion, science and world unity will be presented.

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SS Pittsburgh, Red Star, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Antwerp.  
SS Minnetonka, Atli Transport, London.  
SS Carmania, Cunard, Halifax, Cohn and Liverpool.  
SS Cameronia, Anchor, Londonderry and Glasgow.  
SS American Legion, Munson, east coast of South America.

Tuesday, Feb. 16  
SS Berlin, North German Lloyd (Leipzig Sample Fair steamer), Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen.  
SS Albert Ballin, United American, Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.  
SS Mauretania, Cunard, Mediterranean cruise.

FROM BOSTON  
Sunday, Feb. 14  
SS Celtic, White Star, Queenstown and Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO  
Saturday, Feb. 20  
SS Finland, Panama Pacific, Los Angeles and New York via Panama Canal.

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## RETAIL LEADER BANS SLOGANS

"Never Make a Business," Mr. Tily Tells Dry Goods Men in Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—"Slogans will never make a business. There is only one thing that makes a business—that is, in the first place, right knowledge of the business, a right ethical attitude toward the business, and, growing out of that, the will to so manage that business that it may achieve for others that good which alone ultimately brings success."

So declared the retiring president, Herbert J. Tily, of Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Pa., in his opening address at the fifteenth annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, meeting at the Hotel Pennsylvania. No sham exploitation of the slogan of good will, he said, would avail to achieve it, nor the success which was sure to accompany it. "Good will cannot, over a long period, be bought by anything which is specious."

Mr. Tily also urged his hearers to strive for better art in business, to gain the attitude of the artist who derives his chief joy from the excellence of the product of his labor.

This was a thoroughly practical ideal, he said, which was fundamental to the realization of good will and the greatest measure of success.

The convention has been well attended, with special interest shown in the group meetings treating of various technical trade problems. Between meetings members have visited the educational exhibit of store equipment and service, held in conjunction with the convention, where some 75 manufacturers of equipment and articles of service displayed labor and money saving devices.

Among topics of interest to the public, Mrs. Edna Woolman Chase, editor-in-chief of Vogue Magazine, New York, spoke on "Forecasting Style," demonstrating with a series of costumes on living models the difference between good and bad style; "Keeping Stores Open Evenings" was discussed by J. H. Paswaters, store superintendent of James A.

Hearn & Son, New York; and the question of "Where Store Service Begins and Ends in Promoting Customer Good Will" was treated by Bentley P. New, general manager of Duluth Glass Block Store Company, Duluth, Minn.

Mrs. Robert J. Burdette of Los Angeles, Calif., honorary vice-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in her address on "Good Will With the Consumer," declared that the women of the country, through the organized work of the federation among its 2,800,000 members, were coming to know textile values, the purchasing power of the dollar, and the stability of the budget system of buying, all of which made for greater intelligence in front of the counter and helped toward developing good will.

Better understanding between salespeople and purchasers came about only with care on both sides, Mrs. Burdette declared.

SALVATION ARMY IMMIGRANTS  
TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence).—That the Salvation Army is sending to Canada a good class of immigrant, is the opinion of Brig-Gen. Bernard Booth, the eldest son of General Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, who visited Toronto recently. "We are sending 500 young men to western Ontario this year," he stated. The percentage of failures is only 5 per cent among these Salvation Army young people, which "shows what fine material they are." Brigadier-General Booth thought that England has now passed the unemployment crisis, and although the unemployment dole has demoralizing effects "we would probably have had a revolution without it."

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Shirts to Order  
New assortment of imported Madras just received.

## Furniture

For the First Time In 85 Years—



## RADIO

## AFRICAN RADIO DEVELOPMENT PROGRESSING

Communication System for the Whole Continent About Realized

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 1 (Special Correspondence).—The development of wireless communications throughout Africa proceeds apace. Very soon the whole of this great continent will be linked up. West Africa already possesses a powerful station which is in regular communication with Europe, and South Africa is rapidly perfecting its "beam" wireless station at the Cape which should be in regular communication with Europe and America within the next two months.

There returned to South Africa recently, H. B. Penrose, joint managing director of the Wireless Telegraph Company of South Africa, who has been sitting as a delegate on the Imperial Wireless Services Committee in London. In an interview he said that they had secured extremely satisfactory arrangements for the transmission of wireless traffic between Great Britain and South Africa. The chairman of the committee, Lord Weir, had given his unqualified assurance that the wireless beam service would be worked for all it was worth. Mr. Penrose added that the British Post Office authorities had agreed to take, collect, and distribute all South African traffic to every post office in Great Britain, besides accepting all traffic for South Africa at their post offices.

In the meantime East Africa, as represented by the Portuguese colony of Mozambique, has entered upon a big scheme of wireless development. It was decided some time ago to lay down a series of wireless stations in preference to telegraph lines to connect Beira with the principal

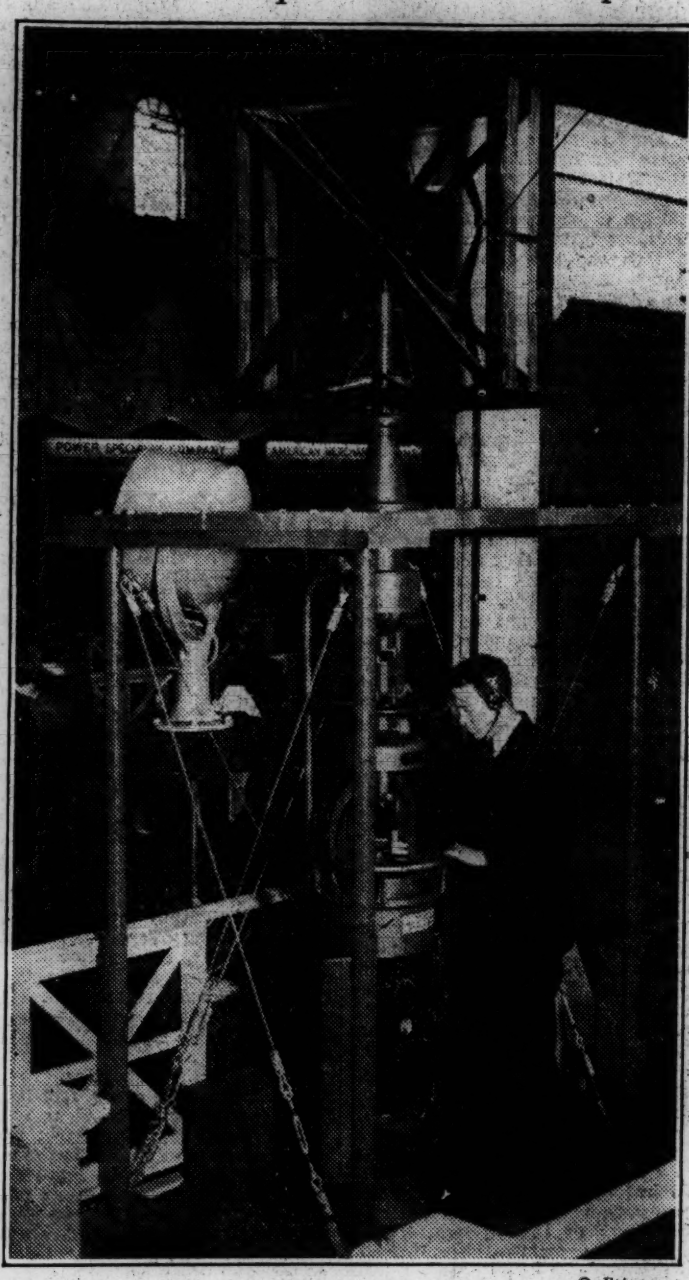
administrative centers away from the railway lines, along which, of course, the telegraph system is already in operation. Mr. Alberto Bizarro, director of the observatory at Beira and the originator of the wireless installation which had been in use there for three years, accordingly proceeded to Europe to select the equipment for four new wireless stations. He has just returned to Beira, and one of the sets having already arrived and the others being about due, is proceeding at once with their erection. Later the other administrative districts will probably be connected by telephone with the wireless stations and so with Beira.

All the five wireless equipments are being supplied by the Marconi Company. The station at Beira is to have a double set. One will consist of a three-kilowatt quenched spark unit and will be able to send 1500 miles, while the other 1½ kilowatt continuous waves, will deal with messages up to 2500 miles. In either case both Europe and America will be brought within the radius for reception.

The three other stations will not be so powerful as that at Beira, but will be able to communicate with points 1200 miles away, and to receive from Europe. The outside stations are to be at Mambone, the center of an important district on the seaboard south of Beira, Gorongosa, north of Vilafra, and at Vila Fontes, the headquarters of the Zambezi region on the river seaward from the trans-Zambezi railway. The equipments at all these stations will be identical, namely a one-quarter kilowatt emergency set of the quenched spark type, the aerial mast will consist of iron towers 200 feet high.

The experienced operators needed to maintain the service at the four stations are ready. Beira station will be working day and night without intermission, and five operators are being provided. In addition the pilot-ship station at Beira, which is anchored here is being fitted with a wireless set capable of sending 300 miles, and a radio-telephone with which the officers will be able to speak for a distance of 150 miles.

## Radio Compass Based on Loop



© Photograph

WITH so much attention being paid to the radioing of end of radio and even to the long-distance communication work, we must not forget the remarkable way in which radio lends itself to the protection of the mariner, tossed on the seas, miles away from the shore. This new art is rapidly supplanting the earlier methods of navigation, and the day is probably not far distant when all first-class shipping will be utilizing the radio compass. The accompanying photograph shows the Koster radio compass on exhibition at the American Marine Exposition in New York City. Accurate application of the phenomena of the directional ability of the ordinary loop receiver is the basis for this remarkable instrument.

## Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, FEB. 12

## ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (291 Meters)

8 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York City.

WEAF, Cleveland, O. (350 Meters)

7 p. m.—Hotel Statler Concert Orchestra.

8 p. m.—New York program from WEAF, New York City.

WVJ, Detroit, Mich. (353 Meters)

8 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York City.

## CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

7 p. m.—National program from WEAF, New York City.

WMBB, Chicago, Ill. (350 Meters)

7 p. m.—Triumph Duo, National Italian Program, harp, accordion and vocalists; short talk on finance.

8 p. m.—Chicago program from WEAF, New York City.

WEBB, Chicago, Ill. (370 Meters)

9 p. m.—Edgewater Beach Orchestral Orchestra.

10 p. m.—Edgewater Beach Orchestral Orchestra.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## An Obscure Lover of New England

THE men who discovered and defined the beauty of American landscape deserve to be remembered better than they have been, for in their quiet way they served their country as effectively as any hero of the forum or the field. They were true patriots, and they taught patriotism to their countrymen simply by showing that America is beautiful. One would like to see their names set down in history and inscribed in some suitable Hall of Fame beside the names of captains, legislators and thinkers; and one would like also to do what one can to make people understand the importance of the service they rendered. Something was lacking in American love of country so long as we Americans thought of romantic scenery as confined to the Rhine or to the Alps, or considered pastoral beauty the special possession of England. The fact that we had romantic scenery at our own doors did not suffice while we continued to import from abroad nearly all our painting and poetry, for it is by these arts rather than by the discoveries of our own eyes that the appreciation of the natural picturesque is developed.

For, don't you mark? we're made so that we love First when we see them painted, things we have passed Perhaps a hundred times, nor cared to see.

Several of the names I should choose for the bay of the Hall of Fame given over to the discoverers and praisers of American landscape would be names of painters, such as Durand and Cole, and of writers, such as Emerson and Thoreau. Then would follow the still more familiar names of Fernald—the Father of American poetry and the first important writer who turned deliberately to the American wilderness for inspiration—of Cooper, who was perhaps the most influential of all, and of Bryant, Irving and Thoreau. But somewhere in this list I should wish to find a place, though doubtless a subordinate one, for the name of Wilson Flagg.

It is always hazardous to say of any man who has written a book that he is forgotten, and especially if you say it in his own country. Certainly you will receive indignant letters from all quarters of the world written by people who have been reading this particular writer quite through once a year for several decades, and who place him second only to Shakespeare. Therefore I shall only say of Wilson Flagg that he is not so well known as he deserves to be. I doubt whether there are one hundred persons in the United States who could name him. He is the author of the "Four Books," "The Field and Forest," "The Woods and By-Ways of New England," and "A Year With the Birds." The last of these appeared forty-five years ago, and ori-

thological study has been transformed since Flagg laid down his field-glass. Never a remarkably accurate observer, he discovered no new species and was content to record what many knew even in his time and many more know today. Yet his books have a place, as Professor Salisbury might say, not quite unimportant in the development of American love for American landscape. Perhaps the most pleasing, as it is certainly the most ambitious, of Wilson Flagg's books is "The Woods and By-Ways of New England," which was published in Cambridge at the University Press in 1872, admirably illustrated with photographs of Massachusetts trees. In its main substance the book is a description of the trees of New England, but the author has interspersed among these more purposeful chapters many discussions only vaguely related to them. Thus his Introduction deals very capably and sympathetically with what he calls "The Domestic Scenery of New England," and his first chapter is a half-sound and half-sentimental discussion of "The Primitive Forest." The mere titles of these subsidiary papers which he writes to please himself show what a delightful book it is: "The Pastoral and Romantic, Vernal Wood Scenery, Forms and Expression of Trees, Odors of Vegetation, Old Orchards, Motions of Trees, Homeliness of Nature, Summer Night in the Woods, Sounds from Trees." Clearly no man could spell such a list of topics as this. Although I cannot say that I think Wilson Flagg rises at all times to the level of his subject—for his style often shows the stiffness of a writer brought up largely on eighteenth century models—yet he succeeds usually in rendering "a true account of the actual," to quote one of his more famous neighbors. You see at all times that Flagg has his eye steadily upon his object and that he is content to depend for whatever interest his book is to have upon his subject matter rather than upon elaborate devices of style.

But the best thing about "The Woods and By-Ways" is the deep, pervading love it everywhere shows for New England, or rather for that small part of New England which the author knows familiarly. He does not write in general about the trees of America but about those of his own State, those of eastern Massachusetts, and he seems to prefer, when he can, to write about the trees of his native Beverly. For such species are not to be found in that beautiful town by the sea, he ranges abroad into Saugus and Salem, Medford and Melrose, Ipswich and Danvers and Waltham, but even in these excursions it is clear that he goes to visit personal friends among the trees. Here you have precisely the "local and village" kind of book, the strict concentration upon a narrow territory, the intense and proud provincialism that has fascinated so many of our readers. Wilson Flagg is quite forgotten in Beverly.

In his Dedication Epistle to Daniel Ricketson—an amateur of letters who once had a considerable reputation in New England—Flagg tells the reader some interesting things about himself. "Few men," he says, "save those who from religious motives have renounced the world have lived so little in communication with it as I have. I am not a member of any society or club, of any church or institution, trade or profession, or organization, for every honor a man receives from the community is a fetter upon his freedom of speech and action. I have pursued my tasks alone, except as I have read and conversed with my wife and children. Perhaps for this reason, I have been very happy. The study of nature and my domestic avocations have yielded me a full harvest of pleasures, though it was barren of honors."

One might almost suppose in reading these words that he is listening to Henry David Thoreau, the "solitary" of Concord, who once expressed a wish that he might sign off from all the organizations that anyone might suspect him of having joined. The likeness is not, perhaps, wholly accidental, for Daniel Ricketson, to whom the dedication is addressed, was one of the closest of Thoreau's friends, and there is evidence in many of Wilson Flagg's pages that he had read the Concord recluse to some purpose. We know from Thoreau's letters, furthermore, that Ricketson had tried to interest him in the first of Flagg's books, for Thoreau wrote to Ricketson in August, 1857, to this effect: "Your Wilson Flagg seems a serious person, and it is encouraging to hear of a contemporary who recognizes Nature as a source of such a steady and such a 'barren' but he is not alert enough. He wants stirring up by a pole . . . His style is singularly vague. Before I got to the end of the sentence, I was off the track."

This is not the way to treat a disciple, especially when one has so few followers as Thoreau enjoyed in his own day—and besides that, Wilson Flagg's style is not vague, at any rate in his later books. His assertion that Flagg seemed "stirring up by a pole" is, however, a rough statement of the truth. The Concord recluse tried to do much the same things that the Concord solitary triumphantly did: he also confined himself to the things he knew at first hand, he held himself equally aloof from all social and political distractions, he looked to nature for all guidance and inspiration, he set himself to see more and more of beauty and meaning year by year in common things that round him lay. The main difference between Flagg and Thoreau, close neighbors as they were and played upon by the same influences, may be accounted for very briefly by saying that Flagg had not Concord to help him, that he had not Emerson for his friend and master, and that he had not a spark of genius. Yet there can be no doubt that he succeeded. One phrase of his letter to Ricketson proves that: "I have been very happy."

## When Sea-Birds Walk

At sunrise, all the sea-birds Upon the beaches cruise, And fill the air with foreign words Such as sea-folk use. They roll ashore in twos and threes And potter up and down Like captains from the seven seas Met in an English town; But only those who rise from bed In early morning weather Will ever know what things are said When sea-birds walk together.

—Oswald H. Harland, in "Inhabitant."



Tea House, Native City, Shanghai. From a Color Print by Miss Elizabeth Keith

## A Well-Balanced Design

IT IS very satisfactory for a staunch admirer of Miss Elizabeth Keith's work to be able to place on record that her prints are attracting genuine attention from some of the greatest authorities and that their beauty and artistic merit are being readily admitted. However, it could not well be otherwise, for she has so thoroughly mastered the very considerable difficulties which her self-imposed tasks have set her both in the way of design and perhaps still more in the rich and subtle color schemes which had to be and which successfully were transferred to the print. In the print above in intriguing design is coupled with a mellow and well-balanced scale of color, of pleasing and unobtrusive hues. Between the greenish water below and the bluish sky above, the tea-house, on its gray piles, stands out with its Chinese-red windows and trellis-work and the quiet curvature of its grayish-brown roof. The figures passing across the narrow bridge or dimly visible within the house, help to complete and animate the picture, to which the quietly-toned, receding structure at the back adds an acceptable restfulness. The fragments of a roof and a reddish-brown tree at the extreme right are productive of additional balance in the well-composed scene.

I know a bright world of snowy hills at Bounton, A blue and white dazzling light on everything one sees, The ice-covered branches of the hemlocks sparkle Bending low and tinkling in the sharp thin breeze, And iridescent crystals fall and crackle on the snow-crust With the winter sun drawing cold blue shadows from the trees.

—Sara Teasdale, in "Flame and Shadow."

## Bright Earth

## "The heir of all the ages"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW rich is our inheritance from past ages! What priceless treasures we possess in the art, the music, the literature, and the history of those who have lived before us! What courage, wisdom, strength, and guidance we may reap from the lives of the noble men and women of all ages! What ease, comfort, convenience, facility, and enlightenment are ours as a result of the industry, loving labor, inventions, and discoveries of others! One can well understand the emotions of the poet in referring to himself as "the heir of all the ages."

What a wealth of gratitude we should feel toward the pioneers and the faithful, devoted workers of the past! Great as is our human inheritance, how infinitely greater is our spiritual heritage as the children of God, —boundless Life, Truth, Love! In praise and gratitude the Psalmist sang: "The Lord is the portion of mine inheritance and of my cup; thou maintainest my lot. The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage."

"A goodly heritage" Christian Science reveals to be the portion of all according to the heavenly Father's plan, wherein impartial Love holds each equally dear and blessed. Unlimited good is the heritage of spiritual man. How could it be otherwise, since God, all-powerful Love, infinite Mind, is his creator, his one Parent, his Father-Mother? In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 329) Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written: "If men understood their real spiritual source to be all blessedness, they would struggle for recourse to the spiritual and be at peace." What more could we hope for than "all blessedness" and to "be at peace?"

Writing to the Romans, Paul emphasized the fact that the spiritually-minded are the children of God, saying further, "And if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with him, that we may be also glorified together." We would seem to indicate that our spiritual heritage as heirs of God must be proved; that we must overcome worldliness as did Christ Jesus, in order to prove ourselves joint-heirs with him. Christian Science demands proof in all things. Our thoughts and lives must actually reflect the divine if we would enjoy the blessedness of our spiritual heritage."

Throughout his ministry Jesus spoke in the most natural way of God as his Father and of heaven as his true home. Even during his crucifixion, facing seeming defeat and a world of hatred and misunderstanding, he was so sure of his goodly heritage as to be able to promise the

malefactor beside him that they should be together that day in paradise.

Christian Science teaches, that mankind should begin here and now to claim and to prove their heavenly heritage, the imperishable riches of reality; they should begin now to displace the illusions of sense and the destructibility of materiality with the facts and the permanence of Soul, Spirit. This goodly inheritance will then be made manifest in betterment in every phase of human life. Among the blessings mentioned in the Bible as a part of the earthly heritage of the righteous, are health, long life, prosperity, success, peace, riches, friends, family, quietness, assurance, peaceable habitations, and protection from all harm. Likewise, the writings of Mrs. Eddy proclaim present reward for well-doing and the beginning of heaven, harmony, on earth. For instance, on pages 246 and 247 of "Miscellaneous Writings" she has written, "The advancing faith and hope of Christianity, the earnest seeking after practical truth that shall cast out error and heal the sick, wisely demand for man his God-given heritage, both human and divine rights."

In the eighteenth chapter of the book of Ezekiel, the prophet repudiates the theory of human heredity. He makes it clear that each is answerable for his own sins and shortcomings, and that in reality the son cannot suffer for the sins of the father, nor the father for the sins of the son; also, that in order to continue reaping the fruits of righteousness, it is necessary to continue doing righteously, but that the wicked may turn at any time from their sinful ways and begin to prove their divine sonship by doing righteously —with attendant blessings. He weighs the entire question in the scales of divine Principle, impartial Love, when he puts the query: "Yet ye say, The way of the Lord is not equal. Hear now, O house of Israel: Is my way unequal? are not your ways unequal?" The fallacy of human heredity is to be shown by proving our divine parentage through the reflection of the qualities of God, divine Mind, by making our lives and thoughts Godlike.

The accumulative effects of right living and thinking are spoken of in the Scriptures as blessings flowing to a thousand generations of those that love God. Thus the goodness of one opens channels for blessings to multitudes. What a precious privilege is ours in being able to benefit untold numbers through our righteous deeds and thoughts, aiding mankind to prove themselves the joyful, perfect children of the perfect Father! Richer and richer becomes the goodly heritage of "the heir of all the ages," till at last he proves himself the heir of God, the possessor of all good.

## Sunday in Norway

Fossevangen is in one of the most retired valleys of Norway. It is built on the edge of a little lake, and steeply sloping hills, covered with green fields, and rich verdure of trees come right down to it on either side. On the west the lake opens out in a wide reach of sparkling water. The little brown clusters of houses —that make the gaarde or farms—are sprinkled over the beautiful hillsides. There are some thirty or forty houses in the village, clustering about an old whitewashed church with black spire, of an indescribable shape, but evidently intended once to be a cone. There are no fences about the houses, and everything seems open. It is an exquisitely beautiful summer day, and the whole village and church and scene have left on me such an impression of peace and beauty, as scarcely any other has done. Early in the day, the farmers and the neighborhood—the famous men of Voss, and their families—began to pour in for the Sunday's service. I watched them from the hill. Little ponies brought some from the hills, even from near where the snow now lies; others came in small carts, in the independent little sulkeys or carriages, or on foot. Then again, a party in a boat crossed the lake, picturesque in red, and white, and blue colors. The village was soon filled with sturdy-looking men in blue caps, jackets and breeches, and with women in most singular costume.

At half-past eleven, the other service began. The crowd of women who had been sitting on the grass outside, began to enter and take their places—the young girls on little raised forms, in the aisles, or on foot. Then again, a party in a boat crossed the lake, picturesque in red, and white, and blue colors. The village was soon filled with sturdy-looking men in blue caps, jackets and breeches, and with women in most singular costume.

The body of the church was speedily crowded with gaily-dressed women, and I certainly never saw a prettier and more healthy collection of women's faces. All ruddy, round, with genuine good expressions, and some with the most finely cut features. What might be called the Norman type was the prominent, slightly aquiline nose, well-cut nostril, clear blue eye, and light hair; the forehead generally not high, but well formed. There were some very common faces, but richly sun-burned and healthy. As I stood by one of the curiously twisted columns of a gallery, and looked through the entrance into the space before the altar, it seemed for a moment like some scene on the stage; the clergyman behind, in his long black gown and stiff ruff, and before him, continually passing, without our seeing where they went or whence they came, a succession of the most picturesque figures: first, an old woman, in a white triangular head-tire, reaching a foot each side, with a blue dress; then one in black, with red bodice, and white scarf; then a maiden, with her own hair in two plaits, tied around her head, and a red band over, and in velvet and embroidered bodice, with red back; and so on, in the most singular variety. The galleries were filled with men, and many could find no place.

The exercises began by the clergyman's intoning a passage of Scripture, and uttering a short exhortation. . . . Then a hymn was given out, the number of which had been already placed in large metallic letters on the walls; the singing was entirely congregational, and of the most screechy order, continuing through some thirty verses. After this the clergyman ascended the pulpit, and uttered a fervent prayer, apparently extempore, which was devoutly listened to; then a collect, the sermon, prayer, and singing, and village—some to eat their meals on the grass; others to visit their friends, and the most to join little groups, where they were discussing the public events of the time, or arranging folk for the week. —From "Norse Folk," by C. L. Brace.

## Lapidary

A crescent moon surrounded by glittering white stars shone with a silvery brilliance against a soft black background. A Milky-Way composed of a thousand gleaming constellations effused opalescent rays that were lavishly spent in the fanfare of street lamps. All the twinkling stars of a tiny universe were crowded into the short expanse of black velvet Space. In the foreground was a solitary Venus burning with an august but beautiful blue fire. Jupiter, the largest of the solar system, scattered his majestic rays in every nook and corner.

There were few who watched these tiny stars in the busy street. Few there were in the mingling throngs who could claim the blue and yellow gleams of favorite stars, accentuated by the eloquence of a near-by sun. Few noted these dancing colors of brilliant which were crowded into negligible Space.

Time and Space both encompassed them. The former with unrelenting ticks loudly proclaimed the passing seconds. Each moment was announced with a mechanical tap that went unheeded by those who hurried along.

Around the chant of Time sung from various clocks, and the gleaming rays of tiny constellations there formed a quiet nimbus as the hour grew late. In the street a quiver seemed to precede the pause. Then, like a curfew, nine o'clock was tolled by a chime clock. The lights of the lapidary's window were suddenly turned off and all was blackness. Sun, moon and stars withdrew their brilliance.

Soon in the accustomed darkness, tiny flickering paths of light struggled through the diamonds in the window. Brittle morsels of blue and white fire that seemed to have fallen from celestial planets lighted the gold and platinum diamond-set rings, unburnt brooches, the silver moon crescent, bar pins and pendants, the polished surface of lapis lazuli and the facets of countless precious gems.

## Of Perfect Friendship

True friendship unfeigned Doth rest unrestrained, No terror can tame: Not gaining, nor losing, Nor gallant gay glowing, Can ever reclaim it. In pain, and in pleasure, The most truest treasure Is loyal love desired, Of wisdom esteemed, And chiefly required.

—Henry Cheke, in "The Forest of Fancy" (1579).

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Penny Wise

By EMILIE BLACKMORE STAPP

Synopsis

Judge Wiseman and his young daughter, Penny, live in the Middle West. Margaret, a faithful Scotchwoman, being their housekeeper. The judge suddenly awakened to the fact that Penny, then a freshman in high school, was growing up faster than he wished. He felt that perhaps the time had come when it would be better for her to go away to school, and decided to send her to Brookside Manor, where her mother had been born. The school motto is "Live to the Truth." Penny Gray adopted the motto as her new motto, and at the baby party "causes much merriment as colored mammy to 'baby' Penny."

## CHAPTER VI

## Choosing Their Hopes

HOPE FARM, a home for orphan children, is located in a valley about six miles from Brookside Manor. Clustered around the large brick building used for all the school work are the dormitory cottages, some reserved for the boys and others for the girls.

It always seemed to Mrs. Miller, the matron, that no matter how many of the children were fortunate enough to find homes during the year, there were immediately new arrivals. Consequently the orphanage was invariably crowded and in need of assistance. Hope Farm was the favorite philanthropy of the Brookside girls, each of whom every year "adopted" one of the children as the object of her particular attention.

Through the long summer days when Brookside Manor was closed, the "little Hopes" would speculate as to what the autumn had in store for them, and whether the new Brookside girls would be as good to them as the old had been, and as to which would be the first to be "adopted."

Every day after the opening of the school, the children artfully watched the road, longing to see the approach of the hayrack loaded with merry girls.

"I don't know whether I want a girl, choosin' me or not," confided Arthur Kelly to his twin brother, Peter. Both were new arrivals at Hope Farm.

"The kids all say it isn't bad 'cause they don't do much fussin' over you—not the boys anyway. Everybody thinks they will come today 'cause it's Saturday. Gee! I wish it was over. I've washed my face a hundred times now." Peter took another look down the road.

"It isn't so bad if a fellow only has to wash his face, but I had to wash my ears, too. Mary said the kids with dirty ears were always the last ones taken. Didn't you, Mary?" Arthur addressed his question to a little girl who had just joined the group of children on the lawn.

"Of course, they're partic-lar 'bout who they get, and they want 'em clean, and you needn't think, Arthur, that I haven't a whole lot to keep your ears clean for just one day, for you never can tell when they will come."

"What if nobody takes you?" Peter asked the question with concern.

"You're sure to get taken somehow, for if you can't have a whole lot of Brookside girls you get half a whole," added Mary. "There were so many Hopes last year that I had just half a girl and she's not coming back this year. My, I wish I could have a whole new one!"

Mary's eyes suddenly widened, and with a little shriek she waved her arm down toward the road. "The Brookies! The Brookies! Look they are! Oh dear, do I think all

right? Run, open the gate for them, Peter. Arthur, tell Mrs. Miller they're coming. And here you, Johnnie and Susan and Tommy and Betsy, don't look so foolish. Stop staring! Smile! It's a grand day for you, but you don't know it."

Mary's plain little face was all aglow with excitement as the wagon came into the yard and a merry party of Brookside girls greeted the children enthusiastically. Their eyes were as full of eager curiosity as those of the youngsters who trooped out of the cottages to see them.

Penny was the first to leave the hayrack. Running across the lawn she met Mrs. Miller.

"Here we are, at last, Mrs. Miller, and oh, it's great to be back again! How are all the Hopes? Many new ones?"

"More than usual, Miss Penny. Just look at them swarming out of the cottages."

"Where's my little red-headed Jane? Oh, there she is! I believe I'll take a boy, too. Who's that shiny-faced little fellow over there by the tree?"

"That is Peter Kelly, twin brother of Arthur Kelly, who took special pains with his ears today, hoping the Brookside girls might come."

"How perfectly delightful! I must tell Penny. She's my new girl and such a darling. She says she wants to adopt the very orphanist one you have."

Mrs. Miller laughed as she went forward to welcome the other girls.

"Maybe she's over at the cottage,

the torrent of words, but before the latter could reply, Mary's little face seemed to lose all color and expression.

"I, well, I've got to go now," she faltered as she fled from the room.

"What is the matter with Mary?" Polly asked Jane, while Penelope looked vaguely troubled.

"I think I know what makes her feel bad," said Jane.

"Then tell!" urged Polly, when the child hesitated.

"Well, we talked and talked all summer about your coming. Mary had only half a Brooks last year, and she has been just longing for a whole one this year, and I think—"

Jane paused, glancing shyly at Penny.

"You think she wanted Miss Wiseman?"

"Well, when you climbed down from the hayrack Mary said, 'She's the one that I'd rather have than anybody else.'"

"That's queer, for I noticed her right away. Her eyes kept following me and then she came and asked me if I'd like to have her show me around." Penny looked thoughtful.

"Then, if she's disappointed, it's really her fault. Since she picked her little heart set on having you all to herself, I suppose it did hurt her for me to bounce in and demand that you take Arthur. I was only thinking about his ears."

"Don't worry, Polly. I'll find her and make it all right. You must look for somebody else for Arthur, since I want Mary just as much as she wants me. Where do you suppose she has gone, Jane?"

"Maybe she's over at the cottage,

for she knows there's nobody else there now. It's the first time you can go out of the side door and no one will see you go in."

Scarcely were the words spoken before Penny was speeding downstairs and over to the cottage. She thought at first somebody must be with Mary, for she heard the child's voice, low and tense. Penny tiptoed softly to the door, which stood ajar.

There was the little figure all in a heap by the bed. "Oh dear, how disappointed I am!" she was crying. "I felt sure all summer it was right for me to have a whole Brooks girl and I've picked her out for mine."

There was a faint smile on her face as she looked out the window where the Brooks girls were flying around among the Hopes.

"We've been hunting everywhere for you, Penny. This is Jane, my last year's Hope. I've decided to adopt a boy, too. Peter Kelly, whose brother Arthur washed his ears three times today! Will you take him?"

Penny and Mary both laughed at

the thought of the little girl who had just joined the group of children on the lawn.

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## Your Poetry Corner

W HEN you look over your books and arrange them, be sure to save a corner for your books of poetry. Per-

haps as you become interested in the many books of lovely poems, you will some day need a whole shelf for them, but start your corner right away, even if you own but one book of poetry now.

Some of the well-known older authors have written books of poetry especially for children, and you will want to own the children's poems, written by Robert Louis Stevenson, Eugene Field, James Whitcomb Riley and other great poets.

Then among the authors living and writing today there are many men and women who are writing poetry which you will like. Send for some catalogues of the new books which

the book stores will gladly mail you, and after you have read these you can mark the poetry books which you want to add to your corner.

Besides the poetry books written by one poet, there are collections of poems for children which you will enjoy. Many beautiful poems are gathered into one book, usually illustrated with interesting pictures, and one or more of these anthologies would make a fine addition to your corner.

While you are adding books of poetry to your corner it would be interesting to make a book of your favorite poems cut from the magazines and newspapers that you read each week. Paste these into a strong scrapbook and keep it with your other books of poetry.

Another scrapbook may be made in which you paste poems written about a subject in which you are especially interested. You might make a poetry scrapbook all about trees, or flowers, or one containing all the poems you can find about the sky, or about houses, animals or birds, or poems about mountains or music. When you once decide on the subject for your book, you will want to search and read carefully to find the most beautiful poems to save, and when the scrapbook is full you will have an unusual poetry book of your own.

Ask some of your friends to start these two kinds of scrapbooks at the same time that you do and then it will be interesting to read each other's books. One girl might take for her special poetry book the subject of mothers or babies, and a boy might make a collection of poems about dogs, or travel. Did you know that there have been poems written about machinery, and about cobbles and shoes, about dishes, and fishes and words, and about all types of people in all kinds of work, as well as wonderful poems about prayer and love and all forms of beauty?

In one home where several young folks often meet to play games, there is sometimes a whole afternoon spent in a poetry game. The girl who lives there has a poetry corner, so she invites the others to select from it the books which they want to read, and

then they decide which poems are best for reading aloud. Some of the poems are very funny and others have to be read very well to bring out the big thoughts. Quite often the mother or father will come in and read aloud a few of their favorite poems and that sort of a game becomes the best fun of all, and the poetry corner of books becomes a poetry group of people. Perhaps that would be the finest idea of all, to have a poetry corner of books and a poetry circle of children. You could keep adding to your corner and your circle until the music and light and beauty of poetry filled the house.

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## Current Events

## A Housing Problem

HOUSING is still a pressing problem in Great Britain.

Glasgow alone needs no less than 10,000 houses at once. One of the Labor members of Parliament, E. Rosslyn Mitchell, has just made a stirring appeal on behalf of the thousands who are needing homes, and of the Weir steel houses. (Do you remember reading

about these in Current Events.) Writing on the subject, he says: "There are thousands of people in Glasgow, skilled artisans, honest, earnest, splendid citizens, who are crying out against the conditions in their stone-built houses. They have too few rooms, the air is foul, sun-water never penetrates, there are no water privileges. The houses are damp and overcrowded. Young men and women cannot get married because they cannot get houses."

The building trade in Glasgow has built many houses with the aid of the subsidy, but in two years only 1500 had been built, whereas Glasgow wanted 10,000. They want houses now, and by June, 1926, at latest. They cannot wait for plasterers and bricklayers. They cannot build them because there are not enough skilled men to build them, but there are thousands of engineers who have not had a job for years."



## EDUCATIONAL

## Taking the Funny Boy Seriously

**D**R. PAUL DENGELER of Vienna, who has come to the United States to lecture on his new school reform, and to deliberate on other subjects, such as "Picturesque Austria," and "Fairy Tales for Children," thoroughly believes in considering the child individually. Furthermore, he likes to be in the position of a big brother to the child.

Not only has Dr. Dengeler endeavored to create this attitude among his teachers and pupils in his school in Vienna, but in his own home, where there are two boys, he has always desired that there be an atmosphere of camaraderie.

"Children are in school more than they are at home," says Dr. Dengeler. "How home-like are we making their school? When I first took charge of my present school in Vienna, the rooms were very barren. (He shudders.) Now, windows have curtains on them. Flower boxes adorn the walls. There are pictures on the walls. The children did this of their own accord. Children love to decorate. That is why I can find out a great deal about a child from his attitude in the school."

Dr. Dengeler brought many drawings from his normal classes, of which he is very proud. Many of these drawings are to be on exhibition in schools in this country. Dr. Dengeler invites his children to take drawings home with them. He makes it part of their daily routine.

In some families a child's drawings are considered unique or fantastic. In some families, too, they are ignored. With Dr. Dengeler, they are taken as his mannerly behavior. Dr. Dengeler has always been of the belief that children are creative. Therefore he likes to see them unfold naturally, in their own ingenious way.

## Wandering Days

He has instituted in his unusual program in his school what he calls "wandering days." Once a month the children are taken into the country to play at will in nature's open spaces. When they return to school that which most appealed to them is brought out by talks or by relating what they have experienced to some new study. Not always are they just left to wander. There are other days, perhaps once a week, when they are deliberately taken to a special vicinity, the remembrance of which is also afterward used in the schoolroom. Dr. Dengeler showed drawings of children who had been taken to a church one day, and to see some iron work, another.

The drawings were studiously done, showing an aptitude for art. However, what Dr. Dengeler brought out was that in every class there is a "funny boy"—not always the same one, but a lad who individually does not wish to follow the same trend of thought as his classmates.

More or less resists whatever he is asked to do, and gets about it by applying some of his own individuality in the long run.

When the drawings were shown of the church, most of the children had reproduced nice stained glass windows. "The funny boy" did not care to make a carefully preserved monk, so he laid out a picture of his glass window, but filled in the design with a grotesque "Strubelpater."

Of the grill work, lads remembered grates and lanterns. "The funny boy" said that he had to abide by the general scheme of things as closely as possible, so he drew a hinge on which a sign might hang outside of a butcher's shop. He hung no sign, but into his decorative oval of trellised grill he cuddled a pig!

Other instances might be given of where the funny boy's work stands out. In drawing vases one day, he drew two rather odd and fantastic fat vases, at least some distinction was shown. "The funny boy" in this instance was discovered because of his outstanding good-humoredness. Merry people like bright colors. The other lad certainly proved a more sensitive nature.

**Allowed Their Imagination**  
One day the children were allowed to use their imagination and to draw what they had never seen before. Quaint fish came on display; erotic birds were revealed; peculiar horticultural blooms uncovered. One "funny boy" in this instance, had nothing wildly exciting to think about. He made a very rigid design, that could be applied where its formality was desired.

The teacher, too, is given the opportunity to create. A teacher is not without his or her own individuality. Heretofore, rigorous systems of routine have entirely obliterated from the teacher any originality he or she might have had. Consequently, not only have wandering days been instituted, but as much as

possible, teachers are permitted to work on a freer scale, a more unscheduled program. Also, as much as possible, teachers are urged to keep their own personalities from intruding on the pupils. They keep in the background, and are sought for help when needed.

Dr. Dengeler urges upon his teachers—and indirectly his parents, through the parents' meetings—to act as gardeners in cultivating their pupils, rather than as artists. He does give them credit for creating something!

"An artist," says Dr. Dengeler, "cannot possibly paint a picture, mold a figure, or write a poem, without putting something of himself into his creation. A gardener does what he can to help his flowers bloom their own natural way, but he touches them with delicacy."

Of course, there is also vigorous work in gardening. One must weed out qualities unnecessary, but it is to be remembered that in weeding out that which is obnoxious, one must be careful not to tear up the genuine with it. The two always grow side by side, and the counterfeit resembles the real. Therefore, it takes trained discernment to perceive which is the evil and which the true.

Dr. Dengeler says of the parent group that heretofore, when stations in life made it almost impossible for different classes of parents to commune with one another, at least at present they meet on a common footing in the schoolroom, to discuss the welfare of their children.

## Study Projects for Monitor Readers

Do you think there is any direct relation between federal taxation in America—particularly as it applies to income taxes and Liberty bonds—and the foreign indebtedness to the United States?

Would a strict carrying out of the obligations of the indebtedness ultimately make for better world conditions, or would the people of America benefit at the expense of other nations?

If a partial or complete wiping out of the indebtedness were made, do you think the benefits would be more evenly divided, and that in the end the United States would be the gainer?

Do you favor the basis of the Italian settlement as judicious? (See Monitor of Jan. 8, 9, 15, 16, 18, 27, Feb. 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, and Nov. 12, 13, Dec. 28, 29, 30.)

What value do you find in the pictures in the Monitor?

Do they really broaden your interest in other peoples and places?

How do they contribute to your pleasure, knowledge, and facility in reading the paper?

Are the half-tone cuts made from photographs or the line cuts made from drawings of greater interest to you?

(See Monitor special picture pages, as well as the illustrations on other days of any date.)

## Labor and a United University

Special from Monitor Bureau

**L**ONDON, Eng. The Trades Union Congress has accepted officially the offer of the Countess of Warwick to make over to the Labor Party her seat in Essex, known as Easton Lodge, to be used as an international Labor university, such an undertaking has serious problems which must be translated into opportunities. It involves great financial obligations. Furthermore, the attitude of different organizations in the Labor movement varies fundamentally.

Under the influence of the Trades Union Congress a greater effort has been made to co-ordinate existing educational institutions so as to provide the best education possible for members of the unions and it has been anticipated in some quarters that it would be possible to take over and run the Labor colleges and Ruskin College, Oxford.

At the recent Scarborough Congress it was agreed that the general council, on behalf of the Trades Union Congress, should carry this scheme out, and it is believed that Lady Warwick's proposal was prompted by the discussions on Labor education which took place at Scarborough.

The Workers Educational Association through their trade union committee, Ruskin College, the National Council of Labor Colleges, the Labor College and the Co-operative Union all agreed this year to a measure of joint action under the Trades Union Congress, but it is not yet evident what the practical upshot of their agreement will be. The Workers Educational Association co-operates with the universities, with the local education authorities. The majority of those attending its classes is gathered from co-operatives.

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## Possibilities of Biography in the Teaching of History

**L**ONG ago we abandoned the idea that history could be taught from a textbook alone. Texts have been supplemented with collateral accounts of special topics and with collected volumes of illustrative source material, prepared especially for the use of high-school students of history. Many teachers make use of imaginative literature, and we have available many bibliographies of historical fiction. Only last year another such bibliography—that prepared by Jonathan Field and published by Putnam—brought the record of historical fiction down to 1925. But there is not in any of our libraries a complete and classified list of historical biographies or of material of a biographical nature. And too few teachers have used biographical material to any appreciable extent in their high-school history teaching.

This cannot be because students are not interested in biographies, for they do have interest in such material. People are usually quite anxious to hear of the affairs of other people, the "best sellers" of the non-fiction world are often more than of a biographical nature. In a city of West Virginia, some time ago, a distinguished senator gave a series of talks to the high-school pupils and his theme of "Biographies to Read" brought a stimulating response from his student hearers. Miss Grace Gosselin, head worker of the Henry Melchior Memorial Settlement of New York City, in a recent address on "The Boy's Reading and the Club Library," says: "The most important books to put on the shelves are those which are interesting enough to hold the boys' attention and will stimulate the boys' ideals and ambition. Good biographies will do this more quickly than any other type of book." Where a few teachers have tried the use of biographical work, they have found it of distinct vitalizing value.

## Condition Is Changing

No, the little use we have made of biographical material is not because students are not interested in it. But to a certain degree at least, it is because Americans have not written widely in the biographical field until comparatively recently. And the old type of biographies which were written in a ponderous compendious style, and of sufficient interest to keep many students awake. England and the European nations have long regarded the biography or autobiography as legitimate forms of literary expressions, but America has been slow to do so. Yet this condition is changing. Whereas it was many years after the passing away of Washington before his first biographer set to work, within two years after the passing away of Woodrow Wilson we have had published not less than half a dozen worthy records of his life and activities. One cannot examine a book-dealer's catalogue today without having many volumes of memoirs and the like brought to his attention.

It is nothing new for European statesmen to publish volumes of reminiscence, but it is something of a new step for American statesmen to write such works. Yet a goodly number of them in the last quarter of a century have done so—and their work is being widely read. Gamaliel Bradford and Maurice Werner are doing much to popularize the points of view of people of the past. Under their skillful hands—and those of other contemporary writers also—the new biography is becoming a character sketch rather than a tabulation of fact, a ray of illuminating light thrown upon some age or person in the past. Partly because we have more biographies written and partly because those which are being written are better than the old ones—and other—we have available for our use in history teaching nowadays a new, a vivid, an invaluable source of illustrative material.

## Throws Light on Times

In choosing biographies for the schoolroom, we should take into consideration the purpose we have in mind in asking students to read them. Biography of special value in history teaching because of the light it throws on the general character of the times described as well as of the person singled out for special attention. As a part of the socialization of history we are becoming more and more interested in the social and industrial developments of the past. It is difficult to find adequate material on these aspects of history in the usual textbooks. Most of our texts give but little account of the general life of the 1840s or the 1890s—the "fabulous forties" or the "gay nineties." We may supplement the scanty data of the texts with biographical material.

The best account of the foibles and amusements of the nineteenth century public is to be found in the biography of P. T. Barnum, the self-styled "Prince of Humbugs." Jane Addams' "Twenty Years at Hull House" gives an excellent picture of the social conditions of the 1880s and 1890s which have developed into the complicating factors of our life today. Students who wish to read an account of the "Industrial Development of the United States" will finish the "Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie," Meadowcroft's "Life of Thomas Edison," or perhaps Miss Tarbell's recent biography of John D. Rockefeller. Biographies of J. J. Hill, of Harriman, of J. P. Morgan, and Cornelius Vanderbilt give a vivid picture of the industrial changes of the national existence of the United States since the Civil War.

If we were to select a small library of biographies giving a general survey of American history we should have to take into consideration this particular adaptability of biographical material. Considering that, we should also consider the typical leaders of the successive generations which have produced the American nationality. A list of 12 biographies living up to these requirements—offered merely as a suggestive list—be modified as conditions demand—might well include the following:

1. Ford, P. L. Mary-Sided Franklin. "The printer, the journalist, the scientist, the diplomat, the family

man, and the friend, are set before the reader." Century, 1899.

2. Ford, P. L. The True George Washington. "Aims to make Washington a man rather than a historical figure." Lippincott, 1903.

3. Brady, The True Andrew Jackson. An "impression of a period as associated with its dominant personal force—General Jackson." Lippincott, 1905.

4. Tarbell, Ida M. The Life of Lincoln. "From the viewpoint of readability, the best biography of Lincoln yet produced." Macmillan, 1923.

5. Bradford, G. Lee. The American. "Not a conventional biography, but an enthusiastic study of Lee's character." Houghton, 1912.

6. Washington, B. T. Up From Slavery. The great Negro leader's lifetime of service for his people during some of the most critical days. Doubleday, 1901.

7. Werner, M. P. T. Barnum. An absorbing story of the "chief entertainer of the Nation." Harcourt, 1923.

8. Carnegie, Andrew. Autobiography. Reminiscences of the "Steel King"; an interesting chapter in our economic development. Houghton Mifflin, 1920.

9. Meadowcroft. Boy's Life of Edison. A nontechnical story of the greatest inventor of our times. Harper, 1921.

10. Addams, Jane. Twenty Years at Hull House. An account of conditions which necessitated settlement work, and the work the Settlement does.

11. Hagedorn, H. Boy's Life of Theodore Roosevelt. A popular, fascinating account of the "Colonel of the Rough Riders." Harper, 1922.

12. White, W. A. Woodrow Wilson. A fair, accurate, and fascinating account of the "Times and Task" of the War President. Houghton, 1924.

With these volumes to start with, the biographical section of the high school library might well become one of the most popular and effective tools of the teacher of American history.

H. E. W.

## Kansas City Herald the Merits of the 7-Year Elementary Course

Kansas City, Mo. Special Correspondence

**F**OR more than a half century, Kansas City has had its elementary schools organized on a seven-year basis, with the course of study so economically planned that it is completed in seven instead of the usual eight grades. That this system not only saves a year of time for the average pupil, but enables an unusually large number to complete the elementary school training and to continue their education in high school and college with a standing equal to or above the average, is reported by George Melcher, assistant superintendent of schools and director of research and efficiency.

"In Kansas City for several years more than 80 per cent of all the pupils who enter the grades have continued in school to graduation," said Mr. Melcher. "We believe very few large city systems can show so large a percentage of graduation from the elementary school. The most frequent showing in other cities is 50 to 60 per cent. But there is this further significant fact: Fully 90 per cent of the graduating class of the elementary school last year entered either the public high schools, business colleges or trade schools, and are continuing their education."

Approximately 75 per cent of these graduates enter the high schools alone, which compares with about 50 per cent in other cities of the United States and the country as a whole. In addition, Mr. Melcher explained, local high schools and trade schools are graduating 35 per cent of the children who actually enter the schools and become potential graduates. Also, 57 per cent of the pupils graduating from high school enter college. He continued:

"From these figures it is seen that Kansas City graduates 50 per cent more of its pupils from the elementary schools than the average of the country. But this city graduates from high school about twice as large a per cent as the average of the country and sends almost twice as many to college."

For years the school administration has believed that an important factor in this high persistence in school has been the seven-year elementary system. This system gives the child an opportunity to get into high school a year earlier, into college a year earlier and into life work a year earlier. It attracts the pupil to

remain longer in school. The child who is able to enter high school before he is 14 has multiplied many times his chances of completing a high school course. When the parent sees that his child can graduate from high school before he is 18, from professional school before he is 25 and from professional school before he is 25, he is inclined to encourage his child to continue his school work into the higher educational institutions.

That eliminating one year from the elementary school course does not affect adversely the scholastic rank of the pupil in his later work has been shown by an investigation of records of graduates from the local schools. It was found (1) that these graduates "rank in the upper one-half of the large cities of the United States in school achievement tests on the content subjects; (2) that they do average or superior work in any standard high school which they enter; (3) that the graduates of the Kansas City High Schools, after the seven-year elementary course, enter standard colleges and universities and do work above the average of the students in those institutions."

"Our experience in Kansas City has convinced us of the value of the seven-grade system," said Mr. Melcher. In view of this experience, he believes, the possibility of still further economy of time in education, he believes. He cited several educational authorities in support of the idea that still another year might be saved, and added:

"As grades 2 to 8 have been compressed into five grades with entirely satisfactory results, so the grades 9 to 14 may be compressed into five grades. That is, the four-year standard high school and two years of junior college can be organized so as to be completed in five years. This will be done largely by eliminating certain useless material and avoiding overlap and duplication in the last two years of high school and the first two years of college. When the seven-year elementary course has been universally adopted, will the four years of high school and two years of junior college have been condensed into five years, then the American youth will be able to reach the senior college or third year of the standard college in 12 years, after leaving the kindergarten. This will enable him to complete his college or professional course at the age of 21 to 24 years."

## Parent-Teacher Activities

Over 900,000 members of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers will observe Feb. 17 as the twenty-ninth birthday of the congress. In February, 1897, in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Alice McLellan Birney and Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst founded the organization. The former was inspired by a desire to make herself a better mother, and the latter, for the love of childhood, school much of her wealth for the immediate expenses of launching a "mothers' congress," which name was used for some years. Appropriate programs, with sketches of the development of the organization from its beginning, pageants, plays, tributes to the founders and various unique ceremonies will be carried out in cities, villages, and rural associations in every state of the Union during the month of February. Birthday gifts will be sent to the National Congress, all of which accrue to the fund for extension work in the various states.

The United Parents Associations of Greater New York, with Robert E. Simon as president, is rapidly making the organization one of great activity and usefulness. It is a delegate organization of parents' associations and mothers' clubs in public and private schools of Greater New York. Its object is the welfare of the schools.

The organization is democratic, nonsectarian, and nonpolitical. Such parents' association or mothers' club in membership elects two delegates. The delegates from each school district together elect a governor for that district. The duty of this governor is to help form new associations, to represent the district on the board of governors, which forms the policies of the United Parents Associations, and to guide and direct the associations of the district.

The "United" serves its various associations through many channels. It provides a trained field worker, helps program chairman in planning interesting and helpful meetings, gives lectures on child welfare for meetings and over the radio, makes surveys and recommendations for united action on problems affecting the schools, acts as a medium between the board of education and the associations, and serves as a bureau from which parents seeking information on problems of child training, social and neighborhood development and civic betterment are directed to right sources for such information.

A monthly magazine is published by the organization. This is included in association or individual membership dues.

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## Rural Supervision Benefits, Nebraska

Lincoln, Neb. Special Correspondence

**B**ENEFITS of planned and organized supervision of rural schools were emphasized in an address here before the annual convention of the county superintendents and supervisors of Nebraska by M. S. Pittman, director of rural education at the normal school at Ypsilanti, Mich.

Mr. Pittman said that proper supervision of rural schools can be secured at a moderate cost, and that it results can be shown, taxpayers will not begrudge the added expense. He gave the results of a number of experiments in supervision in which he had followed the agricultural college plan of giving different plots of ground or different lots of livestock different treatment. The last one was in Oak County, Michigan, which has just been concluded.

This experiment, he said, was financed by the state teachers' association, and shows that supervision brought 185 per cent progress as compared to unsupervised counties. Measured in terms of teachers' salaries this meant \$45,000 a year.

Mr. Pittman said that these results were obtained by aiming at definite goals; a definite mode of procedure and strict schedules; ascertaining facts at the beginning and at the end of the project and making them public; following each statement of public opinion with a demonstration that actually demonstrates; giving the teacher three weeks to try the work uninterrupted; visiting the school only after due notice; making the conference with the teacher brief and non-professional, and bringing up her problems at the professional conference next held in the county.

Mr. Pittman said that the best work can be accomplished only with a stabilized force of teachers in the rural schools, and that if supervision produces results, the usual situation, where three fourths of the teaching force changes yearly, will be ended.

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## THREE IN THE ROUND OF EIGHT

Other Players Reach Third Round in U. S. Class B Squash Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Three players—Francis Davis, the Yale Club captain, Stuart M. Sperry, the Princeton Club leader, and S. R. Green, the former member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon team, who is now enrolled in the New York Athletic Club—reached the round in eight in the United States Class B squash tennis championship at the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday, while the balance of the players are now in the third round, one match behind.

Day made the finest showing of the year when he defeated Dr. Rich, an American Mercury Foot player, in straight games, 15-7, 15-6. His hard hitting had Rich helpless, watching the ball go by. Sperry, who had been before setting into the Princeton team, defeated A. R. Perrell of the home club, 15-10, 15-10, while Green managed to eliminate another Princeton Club player, Edwin Muller, 9-15, 15-10, 15-5.

The two finest matches of the day came in the second round, when two Harvard Club players fell before the probable semifinals in the upper half. E. R. Lacy, 15-10, 15-10, while C. A. and J. D. Kennedy of the Columbia University Club, Lacy won over Wendell Davis, after a hard struggle in the first set, 15-10, 15-10, while Kennedy defeated G. R. Woods, a left-hander, 15-10, 15-10, 15-12.

UNITED STATES CLASS B INDIVIDUAL SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

C. F. Brown, Princeton Athletic Club, defeated C. H. Sudler, Yale Club, 15-8, 15-10, 15-10.

Richardson Pratt, Heights (Casino), defeated E. P. Cypriol, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-10, 15-11, 15-12.

J. D. Kennedy, Columbia University Club, defeated G. R. Woods, Harvard Club, 15-10, 15-10, 15-12.

S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, defeated A. R. Perrell, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-10, 15-10, 15-12.

S. R. Green, New York Athletic Club, defeated Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, 15-10, 15-10, 15-12.

Francis Davis, Yale Club, defeated Dr. Rich, New York Athletic Club, 15-7, 15-6, 15-10.

## EVERY TEAM IN THE "BIG TEN" RACE TO GET INTO ACTION

Wisconsin and Michigan, Leaders, to Play Two Basketball Games Each in Seven Days—Spradling Heads Individual Scorers

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

| Points       | W | L | W   | L   | P.C. |
|--------------|---|---|-----|-----|------|
| Wisconsin    | 3 | 1 | 119 | 99  | 750  |
| Michigan     | 3 | 1 | 116 | 99  | 750  |
| Indiana      | 3 | 1 | 116 | 99  | 750  |
| Ohio State   | 4 | 2 | 125 | 128 | 867  |
| Illinois     | 3 | 2 | 109 | 114 | 800  |
| Purdue       | 3 | 2 | 108 | 118 | 800  |
| Chicago      | 3 | 4 | 125 | 135 | 429  |
| Iowa         | 3 | 4 | 146 | 173 | 200  |
| Northwestern | 3 | 4 | 109 | 145 | 200  |
| Minnesota    | 1 | 5 | 122 | 162 | 167  |

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Every one of the 10 teams in the basketball championship race of the Intercollegiate Conference returns to action within the next seven days. Eight games are scheduled and six contenders appear twice. This brings interest to a new high pitch with the "Big Ten" championship plunging well into the last half of the season.

Chief attention is claimed by two games each for the leaders, University of Wisconsin, and Michigan. Both show three victories and one defeat on their records and there is a good chance for both coming through the period without another loss. Wisconsin visits University of Chicago on Saturday and Northwestern University on Tuesday.

Uncertainty in this Badger prospect lies in the fact that Chicago defeated Coach W. E. Meannell's combination on a recent invasion of Madison. Wisconsin may upset expectations again on its floor, regardless of the 18-to-14 reverse Chicago encountered at Ohio State University the other day. The Badgers expect L. R. Behr '28, new forward, to evade Maroon's guards for more than the two baskets they held him to in the previous encounter. Behr is tied for fourth in Conference scoring with 46 points, leading the league on free throws with 18 sunk.

At Northwestern the Badgers also may find a surprise, though the Purple strength is problematical, due to the ineffectuality of R. C. Behr '27, star forward, who scored 43 points, W. C. Fisher '28, new center, however, is coming along with increased basket ability that promises more victories.

Coach M. A. Kent's organization, Wisconsin with an average of almost 30 points a game, has been scoring better than Chicago, but worse than Northwestern.

Michigan defeated both of its prospective opponents in games at Ann Arbor, and expects to repeat victories against University of Iowa at Iowa City on Saturday, and against University of Minnesota at Minneapolis on Monday. Coach E. J. Mather's players, however, probably remember that these teams have won their home games, Iowa defeating Minnesota, 21 to 14, the other day, while the Gophers won their only test at home, against Chicago.

Though weakened somewhat by the eligibility loss of R. F. Cherry '26, and J. H. Molenda '28, star guards, the Wolverines have developed capable substitutes and should do well on the road. At Iowa they will encounter a strong defense which they broke up earlier, 22 to 16, and at Minnesota they face a puzzling five, which they downed 25 to 22, the other day. Michigan, with

## BRITISH LACROSSE TEAM TO VISIT U. S.

Oxford-Cambridge to Play About 16 Games

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 11.—The combined Oxford-Cambridge lacrosse team, expected in the United States the latter part of next month, will probably play 16 games here, according to the Yale Lacrosse Association's announcement last night of the schedule of the British team.

The visitors will first meet St. Stephen's College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Feb. 14. Harvard University will be met on April 14, with a game with Yale University coming on April 21. A day later the Britishers meet Princeton University. The schedule follows: April 11—St. Stephen's College at Poughkeepsie; April 12—University of Maryland at Washington; April 13—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; April 14—Swarthmore College at Swarthmore; April 15—Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore; April 16—Mount Washington at Baltimore; April 17—Harvard University at Boston; April 18—Yale University at New Haven; April 19—Yale University at New Haven; April 20—Yale University at New Haven; April 21—Yale University at New Haven; April 22—Yale University at New Haven; April 23—Yale University at New Haven; April 24—Yale University at New Haven; April 25—Yale University at New Haven; April 26—Yale University at New Haven; April 27—Yale University at New Haven; April 28—Yale University at New Haven; April 29—Yale University at New Haven; April 30—Yale University at New Haven; May 1—Yale University at New Haven; May 2—Yale University at New Haven; May 3—Yale University at New Haven; May 4—Yale University at New Haven; May 5—Yale University at New Haven; 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The last invasion of an Oxford-Cambridge lacrosse team was in 1922 when the Englishmen met Princeton at the college offered by the Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association. In the series of games that year the visitors won three of five, with a draw in the first game. The Englishmen, however, was awarded on the basis of goals scored and yielded. The Britishers scored 74 points to their opponents' 20.

In 1923 the Syracuse University team went to England and brought the cup back, winning six and losing three games.

## Swimmers Make Four New Marks

Weissmuller Breaks His Own Record for 200 Yards, Doing Distance in 1m. 58.2-5s.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—In a dual swimming meet between the Illinois Athletic Club and the Chicago Athletic Club, the Chicago team broke four world records. John Weissmuller of the I. A. C. cut 4-5s. from his own world's record for 200 yards from 1m. 58.2-5s. to 1m. 57.8-5s. setting the new time of 1m. 57.8-5s. Gilbert Brainerd of the C. A. C. set a new mark of 30s. in the 50-yard breast-stroke, from 52.3-5s. to 51.8-5s. better than the old record held by J. I. Farley of the I. A. C. Brainerd was swimming for the 100-yard mark, but his time of 1m. 1-5-5s. was 1-5-5s. slower than the record.

Arne Borg of the I. A. C. bettered his own record for 400 yards free-style from 2m. 1-5-5s. to 2m. 1-4-5s. This is an improvement of 6-4-5s. The C. A. C. 160-yard relay team cut the international mark for this distance with a record of 1m. 12-2-5s. This is 2-5-5s. better than the record it set recently in the I. A. C. pool. The team consisted of J. I. Farley, J. H. Molenda, Richard Greenburg and R. T. Breyer.

KIECKHEFER WINS TWICE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Doubtless victory was secured by A. H. Kieckhefer of this city over Otto Reisel of Philadelphia yesterday in the 100-yard race of the National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League. The scores were 50 to 45 in the first game, 50 to 47 in the second. High runs of six and four were made by the winner, nine and seven by the loser.

Two games for Ohio State also attracted interest. The Buckeyes, tied for third in standing with four games won and two lost, attacked Northwestern on Friday and University of Illinois on Saturday. Coach H. G. Olson's five lost both of its previous games away from home, though winning on its home courts, and hopes to break this string. They have not met the Purple before, but do so today at 2-10, when the latter visited Columbus.

B. E. Dempsey '26, forward, is coming ahead steadily and may break into the first five scorers of the Conference as a result of the two games.

Two high scoring teams neglecting defense met for the second time this season when Indiana University, tied for third, invaded Purdue University on Saturday. The previous encounter resulted in victory, 37 to 34, for Indiana, on the Hoosier floor. Changing the scene made little difference, however, as the Hoosiers showed up with a 31-point average better than 31 points a game, the best scoring of the league, while Purdue averages a little less than 30 points. The latter claimed the individual point leader, G. C. Spradling '26, forward, who should add to his 67 points. He made eight though Purdue, 28 to 28, to Illinois last night.

On the other hand, Indiana displayed second, third and fourth best scorers, with 11 points, and they may give Spradling a hard time. The latter has another opportunity to advance when Chicago invades Lafayette next Wednesday. The 10 leading individual scorers:

| Player        | Team        | Goals | Floor | Foul | Ttl |
|---------------|-------------|-------|-------|------|-----|
| C. Spradling  | Purdue....  | 27    | 13    | 13   | 67  |
| H. Sibley     | Indiana.... | 19    | 13    | 51   | 63  |
| J. Beckner    | Indiana.... | 17    | 13    | 47   | 61  |
| E. Krueger    | Indiana.... | 20    | 6     | 46   | 56  |
| R. Behr       | Wisconsin.. | 14    | 18    | 46   | 54  |
| F. Rasey      | Minnesota.. | 15    | 14    | 44   | 53  |
| A. Fisher     | Northwest'n | 9     | 16    | 44   | 53  |
| W. Neuman     | Purdue....  | 14    | 15    | 43   | 52  |
| C. Baker      | Northwest.. | 16    | 11    | 43   | 52  |
| B. Cunningham | O. St..     | 17    | 7     | 41   | 50  |

OWARDS WINNER IN BERMUDA

EDWARDS WINNER IN BERMUDA

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 11.—(AP)—The third annual Bermuda amateur golf championship tournament has been completed, with Ralph Edwards of New York winning the title. Edwards, who is a member of the Bermuda Golf Club, defeated Biggs, also of New York, by the same score.

GRINNELL GAME POSTPONED

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 11.—(Special)—Because the Coliseum will not be available Saturday, the Drake University game with Grinnell College in the M. V. basketball race has been postponed to March 3, it is announced here by Coach W. G. Boelter.

SHAUGHNESSY SIGNS

TULANE KEEPS SHAUGHNESSY

## WEATHER MAKES PLAY UNCERTAIN

Efforts Being Made to Clear Fields for Playing of Second-Round Games

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Owing to weather conditions over the entire eastern division, four second-round matches between American Soccer League Clubs in the National Challenge Cup competition have been postponed. The present changeable weather makes it inadvisable to set definite dates for the playing of these matches. The matches are: M. Brown of Bayonne, N. J., secretary of the National Challenge Cup competition, has advised the home club in each instance that efforts must be made to put the fields in condition, failing in which, the club with the advantages of the home draw will forfeit its rights and the match will revert to its opponents provided they are prepared to meet the conditions imposed.

While the match is snowbound the clubs in the middle west continued to make strides in the national series and have developed a divisional semifinal. In the Illinois district one club advanced to the second round, while one second-round contest terminated in a draw.

The two postponed first-round replays between the Kenosha Football Club of Kenosha, Wis., and the Pullman Soccer Club of Chicago, which closed in favor of the latter, eleven, 4 to 0, in Chicago last Saturday. After playing a 2-to-1 draw Jan. 17, the Kenosha team was victorious in the second round, but the failure of its star goalkeeper, Oelmann, to put in a typical performance of the Kenosha aspirations for national honors. Pullman won the match easily, scoring three goals in the first period and one in the second. The victory of the Pullman team will meet the Bricklayers' Soccer Club of Chicago in the second round on Feb. 12.

After struggling through overtime periods in a second-round match which was featured by most strenuous playing, the Olympia Football Club and the Canadian Football Club, both of Chicago, found themselves tied with one goal apiece. Enthusiasm reigned throughout this match in which the ultimate winner will enter the semifinals to engage the victor of the Pullman vs. Bricklayers game.

The Canadians took the lead after 10 minutes in the opening period when King, right fullback, converted a penalty kick given against Quinn of the Olympia for handling the ball. The Canadians were the victors of last season went into the second half with this one goal advantage, but after 25 minutes the Canadians took the lead when King, right fullback, converted a penalty kick given against Quinn of the Olympia for handling the ball. The Canadians were the victors of last season went into the second half with this one goal advantage, but after 25 minutes the Canadians took the lead when King, right fullback, converted a penalty kick given against Quinn of the Olympia for handling the ball. The Canadians were the victors of last season went into the second half with this one goal advantage, but after 25 minutes the Canadians took the lead when King, right fullback, converted a penalty kick given against Quinn of the Olympia for handling the ball. 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BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

There is some reason to applaud the purpose of Senator Borah to make the Senate vote in support of the World Court resolution a major issue in the primaries in the states now represented by the Senators who voted for it. The Idaho Senator is not only bitterly opposed to the Court but declares

his belief that the people as a whole share his conviction. According to Mark Sullivan, usually a most trustworthy chronicler of political events, he will put this to the test by going into Illinois and Wisconsin to attack the action of the Senate, and thus indirectly fight the re-election of Senators McKinley and Lenroot, who joined in it. A nation-wide campaign against senatorial supporters of the Court may follow.

Despite Senator Borah's great influence in the Senate, and his apparently strong following in the country at large, there is always a certain measure of doubt as to exactly how great his popular support may be. He is fond of saying that he has a public mandate, obedience to which directs his political course. But whence comes that mandate, and how important is it in relation to the whole body of American citizenship? The Senator represents one of the smaller states of the Union. He received in his last election 99,846 votes—about one-third the number represented by the average member of the House of Representatives. His majority was 74,647, and a change of 38,000 votes to his opponent would thus have overturned it.

Senator Borah possesses a magnetic personality, a winning oratorical talent, and a justly merited reputation for sincerity and integrity in public life. The electorate to which he had to appeal is small. It is not inconceivable that nearly every one of his supporters had an opportunity to see and to hear him. In a contest of such nature it is inevitable that the candidate, rather than the issues involved, should receive the attention of the voter. The Senator has laid some stress on the fact that he expressly repudiated the World Court plank in the national platform, yet was elected. But the younger La Follette, in Wisconsin, repudiated the entire platform, and was likewise elected.

For these and other similar reasons people are beginning to question the authenticity of the public support behind the Idaho Senator. Hence, perhaps, his determination to demonstrate it by going into other states and opposing the re-election of senators belonging to his party who have differed with him upon this issue. He is not without shrewdness in the selection of his first battle ground—in Mr. Borah the politician is not wholly submerged in the statesman. He will speak first in Illinois, opposing the policy followed by Senator McKinley. In that state the principal Republican newspaper, the Chicago Tribune, is bitterly opposed to the World Court. The chairman of the State Republican Committee has just announced his candidacy against the sitting senator. A war is raging within the party that might well give the senatorship to the Democrats even without the interposition of Mr. Borah.

The Idaho senator's second point of attack is Lenroot, in Wisconsin. There he will have the co-operation of the La Follette machine which has lately fought Senator Lenroot, as it has always opposed every candidate not of its own choosing and not devoted to the fortunes of the late "Battling Bob."

Senator Borah has chosen the two states which give the greatest promise of support to his position. Whether he will be aided by the fact that Senator Reed, leader of irreconcilable Democrats, is to join him in his endeavors for the proper guidance of Illinois Republicans, may be doubted. Nor do we feel that the flocking to his banner of Cole Bleese, Democrat, of South Carolina, Frazier and Shipstead, Farmer-Labor, and Brookhart, radical Republican, will precisely strengthen his appeal to members of the party which put Coolidge in the White House. Not all of these enjoy the reputation for sincerity and unselfishness which has enabled the Idaho Senator to fight valiantly without sacrificing the respect and even the affection of his opponents.

We have said that Senator Borah's plan merited some approval. Not that we have any sympathy with his attack on the World Court or on the senators who supported it. But it is well that a disputed issue of this sort should be subjected to some form of popular consideration and to a popular verdict. The Senator's attack upon the men who supported it will fall far short of a popular referendum on the World Court question, for into the senatorial elections too many local and factional considerations enter to make the result thoroughly expressive of public opinion. But to a limited degree it will show the nature of that opinion, and we believe that the friends of the Court may await the results of the test with entire confidence.

Without the formality of a record vote, the United States Senate, after a somewhat acrimonious debate, adopted the recommendation of its Finance Committee striking from the present revenue law the clause directing that the amount of income tax paid by individuals must be made a matter of public record.

Since the adoption of the publicity provision by Congress there has been a particularly keen rivalry among the newspapers of the larger cities in an endeavor to be first in displaying to a none too appreciative public the information thus made available. Despite the fact that it has all along been agreed that no really useful or helpful purpose has been served by the publication of the lists of taxpayers and the amounts due or paid as indicated by voluntary returns made to the Government, many pages of the rival newspapers have been devoted to their display. It would be interesting to learn if, by the publication of these lists, a single attempt to evade

the payment of amounts justly due has been frustrated, or if a single dollar has thus been added to the public revenues. Those who have attempted to escape the payment of sums honestly owing to the Government probably have laughed at the effort to place them under the white light of this form of publicity. The lists have not aided revenue collectors in the performance of their duties, nor have they established any person's credit at the bank or at the store. They have, it is true, served as a convenient directory to solicitors and mail-order mercantile establishments and those who, even without their aid, broadcast their selling arguments through the mails.

There will be general approval of the action repealing the provision which made this information the football of the inquisitive and the acquisitive. Even those persons who are not secretive may reasonably resent the disclosure of matters which properly concern no one but themselves. Taken by and large, the income tax laws have been honestly complied with by the American people. If deceit or fraud has been practiced, it has been by those who were too shrewd to be apprehended by the simple means which it may have been hoped publicity would provide. There has been a loyal and generous response to the demands of the Government for increased revenues in time of emergency. The people have not sought ways by which the law might be evaded or its provisions defeated or nullified. All they have asked is that the money thus provided by them be economically used, and that as the need for it diminished their burden be lightened. They have quite reasonably resented the imputed penalty which the publicity provision, now repealed, put upon them.

The long-discussed alliance between the Liberal and Labor parties in Britain has been brought definitely nearer to fulfillment by a cautious statement made by David Lloyd George at Carnarvon. Mr. Lloyd George said it was not the wisdom of Liberalism at this moment to negotiate any alliance with Labor. The party, he held, should first secure larger representation in Parliament. When that had been achieved, however, it could "co-operate with any body of men who will undertake to carry through the program it approves." This is taken, the Monitor's London correspondent says, as an invitation to Labor to make the first offer. Labor, however, is almost as afraid of committing itself as is Mr. Lloyd George. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the late Labor Government, has not felt able to go further than to describe Mr. Lloyd George's speech as "reasonable and conciliatory." J. Robert Clynes, deputy leader of the Labor Party, says frankly that any Labor leaders would be discarded who suggested arrangements which would link the party with any "slower and less ambitious body." The fact is, the Left wing of Labor is not yet convinced that it cannot carry the electorates without aid from the Liberals. Its present policy, therefore, is to sweep Liberalism away and thereby clear the field of competing progressives for its own advance. Labor, nevertheless, would like to be in office. It sees that this would have been its position today if it had co-operated with the Liberals, instead of fighting them, in the last elections—since these two parties combined polled a larger total of votes than did the Conservatives who were allowed to slip into power.

In these circumstances an alliance of progressives is a proposition contrasting pleasantly in the minds of Labor leaders with its alternative, which promises to be the chilly seats of the Opposition for an indefinite number of years. The seed Mr. Lloyd George has dropped at Carnarvon has thus fallen on ground in a high state of cultivation. The sower is astute. He does not forget to water. He may yet reap an abundant crop. Already he has evolved proposals for land reform, and for the solution of national coal and power problems, to which neither Liberals nor Labor have found themselves fundamentally opposed. He has only to add to such achievements to provide a sufficiency of common aims to justify a Liberal-Labor alliance to carry them out. His Carnarvon speech thus opens up new vistas of possibilities affecting the entire political landscape in Britain.

Two Swedish professors, Henrik Hesselman and Tor Jonson, have been invited by American forestry institutions to come to the United States this winter and tell students of the subject how it has been possible for Sweden to work its forests for several hundred years without any visible or prospective diminution of reserves. Several American foresters have already been in Sweden to study this subject on the spot, and what they have seen has led to this invitation to two of the leading experts.

As a forest land Sweden has been favored by nature, as well as spared from excessive spoliation. The northern latitude suits the growth of spruce and pine. The long coast line aids in the shipment of timber and other forestry products. The many rivers help in getting the cuttings to the seashore, the severe winters and the heavy snowfalls prepare the forest roads for the hauling of the logs to the water courses. And unlike the rivers of northern Canada and northern Russia, those of Sweden flow for the most part into seas that are open the greater part of the year and along the coasts are located the sawmills, the pulp and paper plants and other factories that prepare the raw forest material for shipment.

Originally the only forestry product that had any commercial value was charcoal. Being free from sulphur or other elements injurious to metals, it proved itself the ideal fuel for the earliest ore smelters, and to this day accounts partly for the qualities of Swedish steel and iron. But now charcoal is a by-product, albeit a valuable one. Of cut lumber Sweden exported last year over 1,000,000 standards mostly to

Great Britain, France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Australia, and South Africa. Experimental shipments were made even to the United States—a market that is now being studied closely. But the chief Swedish forestry product today is pulp and the prices paid for this semi-refined article determine the size of the trees to be cut. All stocks of pulp are now reported cleaned out, and sales have been made as far ahead as for 1928 delivery. American newsprint mills are among the heaviest customers, and of Japan's paper consumption Sweden now supplies one-third, or more than any other single country. Two-thirds of all Swedish exports are forestry products, and the annual income from them averages a billion and a half of kronor, or \$68 per inhabitant.

All this has been made possible by a rational cultivation of the forests which cover one-half of the country's area. By law the annual cut is now limited to the equivalent of the annual growth. Replantation is systematic and by drainage new sections are each year added to the forest-bearing area. Forestry is studied intensively, and being a large owner the Government sets a good example in the care of its property. For some time a systematic tree census has been in progress, in one province after another, so that the Government officials may know exactly what and where the actual timber reserves are. In this latter work the two experts now coming to the United States have played a leading part.

In some of the states of the American Union, ambitious legislators anxious to add to the volume of assessable assets, either in the hope that the public revenues may be increased or that the multiple by which taxes are computed may be reduced, have lately been urging the enactment of laws which would aid in uncovering and subjecting to assessment and taxation those more or less intangible assets, in the form of evidences of debt or stocks and bonds which have been withheld by cautious investors. It is interesting, in contemplation of this effort, to observe the line which has, by common consent apparently, been drawn in endeavoring to separate tangible from intangible assets. The appraisal experts who are called in to estimate the "true worth" of a business or industry include among its assets many things which are hidden from the view of the assessor. Good will, for instance, is appraised at a substantial value, as are patents, copyrights, special formulas, and dozens of other "intangibles" discernible only by the expert.

In Chicago, a few days ago, at the convention of the Interstate Merchants' Council, a woman delegate who has given consideration and study to the matter offered a gratuitous appraisal of an asset which perhaps many ambitious and resourceful business men have overlooked. The speaker was Miss Mabel F. Meek, educational director in a store in Des Moines, Ia., who from her own experience sought to estimate, perhaps not actually in dollars and cents, the value, particularly to the merchant, of courtesy, sincerity and kindness as factors making for success in trade. Perhaps realizing that it is not always the easiest thing imaginable for the sales clerk, or even the department manager or proprietor, to accept unqualifiedly the theory that "the customer is always right," Miss Meek insisted that it was the first and prime duty of the salesman to "put himself in the position of the customer at all times."

But apart from a faithful adherence to this fiction of the retail trade there is set up a comprehensive and somewhat general standard for all, which, it may be agreed, may be applied to customers as well as to those who serve them. Withal, it is made apparent that the appeal is directly to those who are told that there is the opportunity presented for increasing, and perhaps of multiplying, the value of an intangible asset which has been too lightly appraised even by those who possess it. The returns offered, while perhaps purely prospective, have the great advantage of being absolutely net and tax free. No assessor will be astute enough to include such assets in his official returns to the tax collector. The insurance companies charge no premium upon them, and they are exempt from estate and inheritance penalties.

Editorial Notes

It is decidedly a question whether furs by names other than those fondly applied to them by their possessors would give them as much pleasure as they do at present. According to the Detroit News, a directory of names of furs, listing 368 varieties, comes as a revelation to the thousands of women who are wearing articles with fancy designations. Here are some of the strange names given to familiar animals: Arctic seal—dyed rabbit; Baltic leopard—Australian rabbit; Bay seal—common rabbit; Bisam mink—natural muskrat; Chinese lynx—dyed goat or dog; Hudson Bay sable—American marten; and so on almost ad infinitum. It is added, however, that furriers declare there is no longer any deception practiced upon the lovers of furs by the responsible stores. "The popular belief that Hudson seal was made from an animal that clustered the shores of Hudson Bay has long since been dissipated. Any woman knows that it's muskrat." Maybe, but "I hae ma doots."

The Spokane Spokesman-Review recently published a forceful editorial under the caption, "The Saloon and the Auto." It was based upon a question asked in the Yakima Republic, "What is the difference between wasting money on whisky and wasting it on gasoline?" The answer in the Spokane paper was incisive and clear in its indictment. "The difference between drunkenness and sobriety," it read in part, continuing, "between wasted efficiency and maintained efficiency; between pleasure for the wife and the kiddies, or grief and despair." And then it explained that the automobile is a reason for the enforcement of prohibition, for the continued abolition of the saloon, not for bringing back its economic waste and moral delinquency. That sounds like pretty good logic, doesn't it?

## Intangible Assets in Business

Scotty lives in one of the houses whose back gardens possess an outlook over Hyde Park and whose fronts face the point where three busy thoroughfares converge. Three endless streams of traffic flow down these channels, obstructed at intervals by the outstretched arm of the law, against which they seem to foam, and beat, and mutter until released, when with a roar they unite to surge together through the narrow canyon which leads to the open space at Hyde Park Corner.

It is a noisy point, this junction of the three thoroughfares. By day its turmoil never ceases, and at nightfall brings no calm till long past the midnight hour. Nevertheless, long association with this turbulent point accustoms one's ears to the strident sounds, and they pass unheeded, leaving, it would seem, one's sense of hearing more acute to catch the presence of some new or novel sound that forces its way through the traffic turmoil.

In this way, a godly number of years ago, came to us in our flat, overlooking Hyde Park from Knightsbridge, the sound of Scotty's voice. It was a cheerful, booming, resonant canine voice, which rose insistent above the noise of the traffic, and recurring as it did day after day, compelled our attention and roused our curiosity. What sort of a dog was it that spoke in this cheerful, booming, and even commanding, manner? Many dogs amble along Knightsbridge on their way to the park, and in the houses opposite lived several thoroughbred specimens. Which canine throat housed this resonant bark?

It was some little time before we discovered, but one morning while gazing from our window we saw a sturdy, black form project itself from one of the gateways, and from its throat issued a glad, booming, bark that stabbed through the ordinary roar of the traffic like a ray of sunshine splitting the fog. The mystery was solved. We had heard, now we saw, Scotty.

Not that we knew his name at that time. In fact, for some time we called him "Sammy" among ourselves. For the name seemed to fit well this rotund, stock-legged, Scotch terrier whose tail stood erect like his ears. I am not certain how or when I discovered his real name. Sometimes I imagine it must have been my fox terrier, Jimmy, who told me. He had a playing acquaintance with every dog in Knightsbridge, and often told me about them when I grew to understand his language, which was long after he understood mine.

I think it was Scotty's complete independence and self-possession, not to mention his dignity, which with his peculiar bark compelled our interest and attention. It is true that he wore a collar, but I have yet to see a lead attached thereto, or any other evidence that he was and is not entirely capable of taking care of himself. On the morning when we caught our first glimpse of him, he was untended by any member of his family, and as we watched his waddling progress along Knightsbridge, we saw that he was making for an entrance to Hyde Park.

It was, as we afterward learned, one of his regular morning outings, and the joyous bark was but his greeting to the morn, to Knightsbridge, to the world in general, that welled up in his buoyant heart, and the commanding note in the bark was but a half-humorous, defiant warning that Scotty was up and doing, and that the neighborhood would do well to take note of the fact.

So peculiarly and completely has Scotty developed into a Knightsbridge institution, that it seems as if he has always been here, and it is difficult to say how many years have fled since we caught our first glimpse of him and named him Sammy.

At uncertain periods, sometimes for weeks, we miss his resonant voice, and then some morning it comes booming along Knightsbridge, and we instinctively cry: "Scotty's back again!" Where he has been in the meantime we know not, but we surmise that he has a country place to which he takes his family at intervals.

I have mentioned his dignity and self-possession. These excellent qualities are seen to best advantage when Scotty crosses the street. Other pedestrians, human or canine, may scurry hastily and excitedly through the traffic exhibiting signs of relief at their safe arrival on the opposite pavement, but not so Scotty. Seldom waiting for the outstretched arm of the law to stop the traffic stream, Scotty crosses when and where he pleases.

Many times have I watched his progress, not without considerable anxiety, I must admit. With all the dignity his short legs can command, he steps from the curb into the street. The boot of horns and the shrill shrieks of brakes suddenly applied attend his progress, but slowly, unconcerned, with occasional glances at the cars whizzing in front, behind, and those halted almost atop of him, Scotty pursues his way, and having attained the opposite pavement, trots leisurely toward the destination whereto his canine fancy has called him.

The traffic policemen knew Scotty and sometimes hold

## Scotty of Knightsbridge

the torrents back a few moments longer to allow him to cross in safety. Not that Scotty is particularly grateful for this courtesy. He accepts the clear space for crossing, to be sure, but neither the waving hand nor the laughing urge of the kindly traffic controller to "Get along, Scotty!" nor yet the joking cries of the bus drivers, have any effect in accelerating his movements.

He cocks an eye at the policeman as he passes, ignoring the jeers and cries, and having attained the sidewalk, he will sometimes turn and give a defiant bark before he ambles away. I rather fancy he prefers the unconventional crossing, speeded as it is with hazard.

On his daily visits to the park, Scotty used to pause at a certain gate and utter what seemed to be a challenging bark: A large Alsatian wolf-dog lived in the house behind this gate, and we used to wonder at Scotty's temerity until we noticed that the gate was invariably closed when the challenging bark was uttered.

One day, however, when Scotty issued his vocal challenge, he did not notice apparently that the gate was slightly ajar. There was a scramble, the gate was thrust open and the big wolf-dog bounded outside. For a moment Scotty turned tail, then the pride of the rugged Highlands seemed to assert itself. He turned and faced the dog he had challenged so long.

Nose to nose they stood while we waited in suspense. Then their tails began to wag and they trotted off together toward the park. What they said to each other is of course debatable, but translated into our cruder form of speech, I fancy it was something like this:

Scotty (rather faintly): "Good mornin', Wolfie."  
Wolfie (sternly): "Hello, Scotty. What was it you remarked just now?"  
Scotty: "I—er—observed that it was a bonnie mornin'. Come out!"

Wolfie: "Oh, I thought you said—"  
Scotty (hastily): "Nae, nae, ye dinna ken ma wur-rds."  
Wolfie (tail beginning to wag): "In that case, I quite agree, it is a jolly fine mornin'!"

Scotty (tail wagging heartily): "Aye! 'Tis a braw, brisk mornin'. Hae a wee run wi' me i' the park!"  
Wolfie: "Right-o! Don't care if I do!"

And the incident was closed.

Scotty is not one for hasty or casual friendships with the human species. In the years I have known him, our acquaintance has never passed the stage of polite salutation. When we meet I say, "Good morning, Scotty," and he acknowledges my salutation. I am convinced he knows me quite well by sight, but never having been properly introduced, his native dignity will not allow him to unbend.

At times I have thought of cultivating a more intimate acquaintance by means of occasional lumps of sugar, but hesitated when I thought of the humiliating reaction should he refuse the temptation. I am certain I could never, in that event, look him in the eye again as "man to man."

In the bosom of his family, Scotty no doubt unbends, but I can never imagine him doing the "tricks" expected of ordinary terriers. It is possible that he does. It is possible that he sits up, lies down, rolls over, shakes hands, etc., all in obedience to his family's commands, but I cannot imagine him doing it, any more than I can imagine one of those dignified, stalwart policemen at Hyde Park Corner, off duty, in the bosom of his family, clad in civilian clothes, romping with his children. But beneath Scotty's dignified, rotund, public personality, without doubt beats a loving domestic heart reserved for his immediate family. And with this thought comes the age-old question as to the why and wherefore of a dog's love. Often we have contemplated that manifestation of affection with feelings akin to awe. A dog's love! Literature has chronicled it in fact and fiction, art has immortalized it on canvas and in marble, song and story have told and are forever telling of the love of the dog for mankind, but the why and wherefore remain concealed in the canine heart. Many have been the attempted explanations from an egotistical human standpoint, but perhaps the illiterate philosopher explained it best when he said: "Your dog loves ye becauz he's a dog; there ain't no other reizin worth mentionin'."

Thus it is that, when Scotty and I meet on the busy thoroughfares or in the quieter park, impressed as I am with his dignity and self-possession, even more am I intrigued by the mystery locked within his consciousness, that unsolved mystery of a dog's love. It may never be my good fortune to have an intimate friendship with Scotty of Knightsbridge, but it pleases me to fancy that in his honest canine heart there exists a certain degree of affection for me. Even if unexpressed, and I know, on my part, that I should miss the sight of his waddling form and the sound of his booming bark more than I could tell.

B. F.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Acting on the belief that there is a strong hostile movement against Italy among the German-speaking inhabitants of Southern Tyrol, now incorporated in the Italian Trentino, the Italian Government is adopting measures of a restrictive character, the object of which is evidently to eradicate German culture from the new Italian province. Whether this ultimate object will be reached is, of course, another question, but it is now a well-known fact that there is a great deal of discontent among the German-speaking population against the so-called Fascist oppression. The prohibition of Christmas trees in South Tyrol last December, although fortunately revoked in time for the Tyrolese to celebrate Christmas in their customary way, left a feeling of dissatisfaction which has not yet been overcome. The latest measure of the Fascist Government is the publication of a royal decree in the Official Gazette ordering the immediate change of German names into Italian. All those families, the decree says, whose names are of Italian or Latin origin and who have twisted them into foreign-sounding names by adding or removing syllables, must revert to their original names in their original form. Similarly all titles of nobility must be given their original Italian-sounding names, and heavy fines will be imposed on those who disobey this decree.

A great deal has been said and written about the princely Villa Aldobrandini, one of Rome's landmarks. There was first a sale of its park, then permission was sought to pull down the villa and to erect a modern hotel on its site, and finally, when the demolition work was started, archeological remains, on whose importance archeologists could not determine, came to light. After a good many controversial incidents the Government stepped in, and Count Volpi, the Finance Minister, in a business-like way, calmed everybody by buying on behalf of the state the villa with its grounds, to be preserved as a national monument. It is already rumored that the new Villa Aldobrandini will be the center of the intellectual life of the Nation. The purchase of the Villa Aldobrandini by the state has been made in pursuance of the policy of the Government to prevent historic buildings from falling into the hands of speculators or to be used for some unworthy purpose.

In one of his recent speeches, the secretary-general of the Fascist Syndicalist Corporations, Edmondo Rossoni, declared that it was necessary to promulgate a law against the idler. He suggested that the new law should contain only these two clauses: (1) that deliberate abstention from work is prohibited in Italy; and (2) that anyone found idling away his time in cafes or amusement halls, without being able to prove that he has worked for at least eight hours, will be arrested and sent to prison. Without giving Signor Rossoni's words a too literal interpretation, for it is obviously impossible to enforce such a law, there is no

doubt that the Government contemplates taking some measure against the too many idlers who fill the cafes day and night.

An Italian engineer whose name seems to be a secret so far as is understood to have made the discovery of a new gold ore which will greatly increase the world supply of gold. Dalmatite is the name given to the new mineral, which is to be found in rocky formations both in Europe and in the United States, Mexico and South America. It comes under the head of a super-refractory ore, and gold can only be extracted by special processes. Unless the ore contains at least thirty to fifty grams of gold per ton, the process of refining is of no use, but the inventor claims that the deposits of dalmatite already discovered contain higher quantities than those just mentioned. As much as a kilogram of gold has been obtained from a ton of dalmatite after the refining process. The inventor, who has already obtained patents from several governments for his process of refinement, proposes to go shortly to the United States to start prospecting there.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor will remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

## The Bootlegger and the Volstead Law

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is surprising what an exalted political and social position the bootlegger is attaining in the eyes of some to whom we should look for loftier opinions. No less a personage than the Rt. Rev. Alexander Mann, Bishop of Pittsburgh, is quoted in a prominent New York paper as saying: "The fact that every bootlegger, or so I believe, would vote for the continuation of the Volstead Act if he were asked his opinion, is proof that it is not a good law." But in the name of good logic, where is the proof? Let us change three words in the above quotation: "The fact that every smuggler would vote for the continuation of high tariff if he were asked his opinion, is proof that it is not a good law." Does the bishop or anyone else believe this? No! Then why the other? In fact, the smuggler and the bootlegger are not one bit better than the criminal already in prison, and their opinion, therefore, is of no value in deciding the question at issue.

And while thinking on this subject, I turned to an editorial in the same paper and was there confronted with this: "... the effect of the Volstead Act has been to ... involve a very large part of respectable society in the support of the bootlegging syndicates." Respectable? The people who do this are just as respectable as those who would buy a diamond from one whom they knew to be a thief. It seems to me that true respectability involves a respect for the law.

K. S. V.

Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

## The End of Income Tax Publicity